CARNRICK'S

SOLUBLE FOOD

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28712—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1892.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

BEST CLARETS.

We have been Bordeaux shippers since 1815.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
18-8	8-4	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	18-8	8-4
13-6	7-3		12 0	7-0
27-4	14-10	Dinner—La Rose and St. Julien	27-4	14-10
24-4	12-2		24-4	13-2
41-8	21-12	After Dinner—Chateau Lafite	41-8	21-12

For Prices of Whiskies, Ports, Liqueurs, &c., send for our Illustrated Catalogue.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday.
†	SIAM	3038	600	H. T. Weighell	16th Apr
B.I.	CLYDE	4136	570	J. L. Parfitt	23rd ,,
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	30th ,,
B.I.	ROME	3750	1200	A. B. Daniell	7th May.
†	SIAM	3038	5-0	H.T. Weighell	14th ,,
B.I.	PEKIN	3900	600	P. Harris	21st ,,
					Friday.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G.W.F. Browne	27th May.
B.I.	RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crewe	3rd June.
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	10th ,,
B.I.	SHANNON	3017	500	A. Edwards	17th ,,
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	24th ,,
B.I.	THAMES	4478	801	W. Seaton	1st July.
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	8th ,,
B.I.	CARTHAGE	4479	1000	M. de Horne	15th ,,
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	22nd ,,

The steamers marked B. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on the day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A steam barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with port of destination.

SPECIAL STEAMER TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	Tuesday, 5 p.m.
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	19th April

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
THAMES	4078	800	W. Seaton	21st Apr.
ROHILLA	3397	700	C. S. Tocque	5th May.
CATHAY	2983	500	A. Symons	12th ,,

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, March 8, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:

5th May. 2nd June. 30th June.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. April 7, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,000	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,000	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to London, via Trieste at specially Reduced Rates.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
BERENICE	P. Morea	3,200	500	30th April.
THISBE	F. Cossovich	3,800	550	22nd May.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MELPOMENE	A. Mitis	3,800	550	8th May.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April 8, 1892.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

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PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

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HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

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GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATTYWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 10th April, at 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mails, sailing direct for Karachi.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on 13th April, noon, calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on the 17th April, at 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 14th April, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 9th April, 1892. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1892.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked, furnished at once.

SPECIAL AGENTS in India for Messrs. HENRY GAZE & SONS' CONTINENTAL and AMERICAN TOURS. Tickets by all routes furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE, CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal town of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. FREE OF CHARGE. Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., KING, BAILLIE & Co.
CALCUTTA. LIVERPOOL.
R. B. KING, HYDERABAD (DECCAN).
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail.
PERSIA	3347	R. Hutchison	19th April.
HISPANIA	3380	S. Abrey	30th April.
ROUMANIA	3387	W. S. Young	14th May.
NUBIA	3351	T. Knox	4th June.
ARABIA	3544	C. Hillcoat	25th June.
ARMENIA	3395	Geo. Read	12th July.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The voyage to Marseilles is not expected to exceed twenty-one days, and the Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, March 23, 1892.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES. TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 11th April, 1892, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

"A Steam launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey the passengers on board the Steamer."

A. SIMEON, Agent,
28, Esplanade Road.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail about
CITY OF DUNDEE	E. Halley	4000	23rd April.

THIS Steamer, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two-berth Cabins on deck amidships. Punkahs and every comfort for first-class passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 7th April, 1892. Agents.

THE CITY LINE S.S. "CITY OF DUNDEE" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK. Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay.

Matches, Oil, Acids (Naptha), and other Inflammable Articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at Consignees' risk, and subject to removal to the Combustible Shed at their expense.

Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of Packages exceeding in weight 30 cwts., they will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 8th April, 1892.

USEFUL PRESENTS.

GENTLEMEN'S GOLD STUDS.

The largest Selection in India of Gold Studs, Solitaires and Sleeve Links. In whole or half suites for dress or every-day wear.

Shirt Studs, Rs. 10, 15, and 20 per set. Sleeve Links, Rs. 25, 30, and 35. A complete set of Solitaires and Studs with one Diamond in the centre of each, Rs. 62.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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PLATES AND KODAK FILMS,

DEVELOPED FOR

TRAVELLERS AND TOURISTS.

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N.B.—Owing to the fall in Exchange, our Prices are increased Ten Per Cent.

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LADIES' SUPERFINES, ELASTICS, TWILLS, FINE RIBS, DIAGONALS, BLACK CLOTHS.

Rs. 50, Rs. 55, Rs. 60.

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KEMP AND CO.'S EFFERVESCENT SUMMER SALINE

FORMS a sparkling draught equal to any Natural or Artificial Water, which renders it invaluable to Residents and Travellers in Warm Climates. Its occasional use is calculated to maintain health, and it may be taken every morning if circumstances require it, conquering the most obstinate cases of Constipation, and for Children it is an invaluable Saline Medicine.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-4. Per Dozen, Rs. 12.

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BROWN'S ACACIAN BALSAM, For the instant Relief and Permanent Cure of Chest Diseases	3 0
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BROWN'S BLOOD PURIFIER, Eradicates all Diseases of the Skin and Blood	3 0
BROWN'S ASSIMILANT, A positive Cure of Epilepsy or Fits	3 0
BROWN'S MALEFERN VERMIFUGE, Used in expelling all species of Worms	2 0
BROWN'S HERBAL OINTMENT. Cures Ulcers, Sore-legs, Sore-breast, &c., &c.	As. 12 and 1 12

☞ Up-country Orders Carefully and Promptly Executed.

F. S. MADON & CO.,

OPPOSITE JOOMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

THORPE AND CO.

NEW SEASON'S STOCK.

HELMETS AND SUN HATS.

NOW ARRIVED.

	Rs. a.
ELLWOOD'S PATENT DOUBLE-BODIED AIR-CHAMBER HELMET, with outer BULGE, best Drab Felt, strongly made, a splendid protection	18 8
THE SAME MAKE as above, plain Helmet shape, without Bulge, DOUBLE-BODIED, splendid protection	18 8
ELLWOOD'S EXTRA STOUT Drab Felt HELMET, Felt under brim, well ventilated, good, strong and lasting	10 8
ELLWOOD'S DRAB HELMET, with BULGE, extra wide brim	13 8
ELLWOOD'S DRAB "MELTON," a useful sun-hat	9 8
ELLWOOD'S DRAB "MELTON," with outer Bulge, DOUBLE-BODIED air-chamber, a splendid protection	17 8
ELLWOOD'S EXTRA STOUT White Drill Shooting Hat, body of Cork and Felt, really good and useful	13 8
ELLWOOD'S TAN HUNTING, as above	13 8
ELLWOOD'S REGULATION HELMET, covered, finest White Drill	13 8
HAWKE'S REGULATION HELMET, covered, fine White Doe-skin	20 0
TERAI HATS, Best Felt, Drab and Fawn, latest shapes	14 8

LADIES'

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CANTON DRAB FELT, similar in shape to Melton, a splendid protection	8 8
ELLWOOD'S DRAB MELTON, fine Felt, with extra Wide Brim, lined Silk and Velvet pad	12 8
ELLWOOD'S DRAB FELT HELMET, the new Shape, well Ventilated and light lined Silk and Velvet pad	13 8
ELLWOOD'S HELMET, covered fine White Drill, splendid protection, lined Silk and Velvet pad	15 8
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Plain, engraved, and chased with appropriate Mottoes, such as "Forget-Me-Not," "Regard," "Remember," "Souvenir," "In Memoriam," "Ewig Dein," "Ibhar," etc. Any Motto or Design made to order, Rs. 18, 21, 26, and 35.

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In a variety of designs in Solid Indian Gold, plain, engraved, and jewelled; or with double Heart in Diamonds and Rubies on Band and concealed Motto. Rs. 17, 21, 30 and 45.

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Also a selection of lower priced Rings, set with smaller sized Stones, from Rs. 10 to 100.

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Massive Gold Signet Rings with Round, Oval, Shield, and other shaped Tops, all Gold, or set with Bloodstones, Sard, Sardonyx, Cornelian, Onyx, and other Stones, on which any monogram or design can be engraved to order. Rs. 25, 36, 40, and 45.

SOLID GOLD SNAKE RINGS.

With the Snake's body forming a ring of two, three, four, or more coils, or with Ruby or Diamond Eyes and Head. Rs. 45, 55, 60 and 100.

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THE following is a short list of Lace and Fichu Brooches:—

	Rs.
Key (handle set with Pearls)	50
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Circular Disc (Diamond and 4 Sapphires)	130
Arrow piercing double Hearts (Pearls)	45
Gold Web and figure of real Fly	35
Trace and Horse-shoe (Pearls)	80
Chain with pearls	25
Curb and Horse-Shoe (Pearls)	35
Rope and Bee (Wings of Pearls and 4 large Moonstones)	35
Pin and Beetle (Body of Amethyst, Wings brilliants, Eyes Ruby, and head of Pin Lapis lazuli)	55
Spider (27 Pearls and Eyes Ruby)	42
Fly (Body and Wings Pearls, the Eyes Ruby)	20
Parrot (Wings and Body enamelled in variegated colors and set with Diamonds)	65
Rope in knotted loop (Pearls and Rubies)	45
Do. do. (2 Diamonds and 2 Rubies)	70
Float, Line, and Hook (Pearls for weights)	45
Oval (Centre 3 Diamonds and Ten Pearls)	55
Ivy Leaf (7 Pearls)	18
Tennis Bat (5 Pearls in Handle, and Ball, Pearl)	35

MARCKS & Co., LD.,

JEWELLERS AND DIAMOND MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY & POONA.

GOLD SUEDE EVENING SHOES,

A BEAUTIFUL VELVET PILE, SOFT AND DURABLE.

RS. 5-8.

A SPECIAL LINE FOR CASH OR V.-P. P.

LUTITIAN CREAM for Brown Boots.....Re. 1 4 and As. 12
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DALE'S WATERPROOF DUBBIN for Black or Brown Boots..... ,, 1 0

SATIN POLISH, IMPERIAL GLOSS, VARNISHES, &c., &c.

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NOTICE.

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LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
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AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
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A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
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THOS. MOSLEY AND Co.	Gibraltar.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or
J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.

Selected and Shipped by BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London.
MADEIRAS—From the Celebrated "Blandy" Stock.
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SHERRIES—From Manuel Gaztelu E. Yriarte, Cadiz.
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KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Bombay, April 8, 1892. Agents.

SUNKERSETT ESTATE.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

1. SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to 3 P.M. on WEDNESDAY, the 20th April, 1892, for the CONSTRUCTION and COMPLETION of a BUNGALOW, SHOPS, and other buildings on the Sunkersett Estate, Tardeo Road.

2. The forms of Contract, Drawings, and Specification can be seen on application to the Undersigned at his Office in Rampart Row, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 13th inst.

3. Each tender should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,500 in cash, which will be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the contract.

4. The owners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order of the Owners,
F. W. STEVENS,
Architect, Civil Engineer, and Surveyor.
Rampart Row, Bombay, 8th April, 1892.

ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING Co., Ld.

MR. ROBT. BEADLE has been appointed Secretary in Bombay during the temporary Absence of Mr. P. Pearson in England.

For The Anglo-Indian Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ld.,
A. C. WALKER,
Chairman, Local Committee.
Bombay, 9th April, 1892.

THE HINGANGHAT MILL COMPANY, Ld. NOTICE.

THE ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on SUNDAY, the 17th April, 1892, at 1 p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company at Hinganghat. BUSINESS:—

1. To receive and adopt the Report of the Directors and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December 1891.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect two Directors who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint an Auditor and fix his remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring forward.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 4th to 7th April, 1892, both days inclusive.

By Order,
KESHO SHEORAM,
Secretary and Manager.
Hinganghat, 31st March, 1892.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the Will and Codicil of RAGHUNATH NARAYEN KOTE, late of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, deceased.

SKNATH RAGHUNATH KHOTE, SUNDERNATH DINANATH KHOTE, and DHONDNATH RAGHUNATH KHOTE, three of the Executors named in the Will and Codicil of the said deceased.....Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Kt., Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 6th Day of April, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Two, and in the Fifty-Fifth Year of our Reign.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

L. N. BANAJI,
The 6th Day of April, 1892.
Messrs. CHITNIS, MOTILAL, & MALVI,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

J. NEUBERG,

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2 FOX TERRIERS and 1 King Charles' Spaniel Slut have been found. Any person claiming them to apply at the Head Police Office, Byculla, between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. on Office days.

W. H. WILSON, Colonel,
Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 9th April 1892.

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J. B. LEE,
Acting Agent.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

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BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward on First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
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CLARKE'S

UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE,

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles; or for doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S MIXTURE
FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS, &c.

This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. It will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of woodwork or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon; or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, packing extra.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

HANDSOME BAY HORSE FOR SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 P.M. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account and at the risk of Messrs. Ghosla Metha and Co.

1 handsome bay Turcoman horse, 15-2, age 5 years.

SALE OF LEAD SHOTS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Essoofally Mahomedalli and Co.—Ex s. s. Shannon.

M. C. and Co., E. M. Co.—1453-71.—14 casks each 5 cwts lead shots manufactured by Walker, Parker and Co., Ld., in bags of 28lb. each.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Soomar Veera—Ex s. s. Shannon.

M. C.—971—1449-57—9 casks each 5 cwts lead shots, manufactured by Walker, Parker and Co., Ld., in bags of 28lb. each.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

EXSHAW'S NO. 1 BRANDY FOR SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms:—

Ex s. s. Carthage.

34 boxes each one dozen bottles, John Exshaw's No. 1 brandy, in lots to suit purchasers.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured, piece-goods and the following:—

1 D uble barrel rifle in leather case, by Jackson.
1 Mahogany semi-grand Pianoforte by Soundy.
1 Mahogany 9 stops American organ by Mason and Hamlin
1 Large telescope on tripod by Traughton and Simons.
5 cases silvered plate glass.
22 boxes lime juice cordial.
33 cases Pilsener beer in quarts,
13 „ „ in pints.
On account of the concerned—
23 drums each five Imperial gallons chocolate enamel Peacock brand.
On account of the concerned ex s. s. Imperatrix—
M F A L 5427—1 case mother-o'pearl buttons.
A lot of unserviceable Telegraph stores consisting of 476 shield brackets.
On account and at the risk of Hunsraj Laljee, trading under the name of Mathooradas Madhowjee.
J W Co 1-7 11-20—17 bales Persian prints.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome open carriage in good order.
1 „ light victoria.
1 strong serviceable double-seated brougham.
1 Eleabitten Arab horse 14·2, going in single and double harness and is a good hack, sound, aged, never was sick or sorry.
1 Safety Bicycle brand new 30" wheels, speeded to 57" adjustiole ball bearings to all running parts with pedals.
1 Safety Bicycle.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 38, Marine Lines, opposite the New Bungalow, the very valuable and handsome French-polished black wood and teakwood household furniture, made to order, of the latest design and, best workmanship best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, Hinks' and Ditmar's lamps, rich Brussels carpets, strong light roney cart, bay Arab horse, wearing apparel, etc., the property of Captain L. L. STEELE proceeded home.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

SALE OF TENTS.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 13th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the Port Trust Ground, behind the Apollo Hotel, Colaba Causeway.

2 single poled Jubbulpore tents, 12 by 12, with routies.
1 double poled Jubbulpore tent, 16 by 24.
1 double poled Swiss cottage tent, 12 by 20 with routie.
The tents are pitched on the ground, and are on view.

On THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Tents, No. 2, on the Esplanade, near the Bandstand, the valuable and handsome French-polished black wood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, crockery and glassware, lamps, carpets, ornaments, &c., the property of Professor P. Peterson.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE of Valuable Landed Property at Chinchpoogly, Kala Chowkey Road, Parel.

On THURSDAY, the 14th April, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, Khetsey Gowar and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Dr. Shivram Bhawoo, in pursuance of the power of sale, given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 12th day of March, 1889, the following property, (viz):—

All that piece of leasehold ground, together with the four messuages or chawls standing thereon, situate at Chinchpoogly, Kala Chowkey Road, Parel, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,567 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward No. and street No. and bounded on the east by the property of Thakersy Narronji, on the west by the property of Rustomjee Sorabjee Commissariatwalla, on the north by a passage reserved by the said Rustomjee Sorabjee Commissariatwalla, and on the south by the public road leading to Chinchpoogly, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Doctor Shivram Bhawoo and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions all application may be made to the undersigned.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On a date to be fixed hereafter Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Middle Colaba, near the Post Office, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture English-made furniture, elaborately open carved furniture, fit for presentation to home friends, best electroplated ware, Bohemian and Paris porcelain transparent dinner, dessert and breakfast services, Hinks's and Ditmar's windproof lamps, superior oil-paintings, a large size pastel painting representing Messrs. English built landau in very good order, one strong and light victoria, one pair of handsome and fast chestnut Arabs going in single and double harness, sets of single and double harness, a first-rate upright pianoforte by Ronisch, im orted by Soundy and Co., rich table ornaments, real China and Satsuma flower jars, gauze curtains, Persian carpets, English pier glasses, singing canaries, a large collection of choice roses, ferns, crotons, etc., the property of F. BOZZONI, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, April 11, 1892.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

ORCHIDS, FERNS, AND PALMS FOR SALE.

A very fine collection of ferns, palms, standard roses, geraniums, &c., the property of Dr. [illegible], will be sold, by Public Auction, by Messrs. BENNETT and Co., at the European General Hospital, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 p.m.

Catalogues are published and the plants are on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND DESIRABLE BUNGALOW AT MATHERAN, KNOWN AS "UNDERWOOD," NEAR CHOWK PLATEAU.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, the property of the Hon. Mr. Justice H. M. Birkwood.

The bungalow with furniture, known as "Underwood," situated at Matheran, near Chowk Plateau, containing nine acres of ground. The bungalow is 93 by 30ft. and the verandah is 6½ by 7ft.; it has corrugated iron roof, and has one drawing, one dining, three bed and bath-rooms and one office, one dispense, and one store-rooms; has also kitchens, out-houses and stables. It is near the Superintendent's office, and Post Office and Bazaar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

N.B.—Private offers will be received by the undersigned.

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 2 Rampart Road, above Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.'s office, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, French-polished substantial made household furniture made to order by Messrs. Wimbridge and John Roberts, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, very handsome Satsuma, Kanga Crown Derby and Doulton table ornaments, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, &c., &c., the property of R. BRANSON, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, April 11, 1892.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE of Buildings at Picket Road, near Elphinstone Middle School, or near the Small Cause Court.

Under instructions from Khan Bahadoor Muncherjee C. Murzban, C.E., I.E., Executive Engineer, Presidency, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell for removal by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises, the materials of certain chawl and stable and dwelling house, situated at Picket Road. Also for removal the latrines in the compound of Sir J. J. School of Art.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, April 11, 1892.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 8, HUMMUM STREET.

On THURSDAY, the 14th inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.

8 bales grey shirtings.
1 case colored prints.
1 „ khakee dress brocades.
About 130 reams brown papers.
10 cases beer in quarts and pints.

AUCTION SALE OF SCUTCHERS.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed by The Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, on THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 p. m.—

Four single beaver scutchers of 1875 by Platt Brothers for 40" cards. Two with Lord's Regulators and two without them.

The above are in good working order, and can be seen at the Mills at Coorla.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, April 11, 1892.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED!

TRADE MARK.

VALVOLINE

THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
„ Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
„ The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel, and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shaak's Engines, Contractors' Pumps and al boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

HEALTH.

Those in search of Health should go at once to their Chemists and buy a Jar of WM. RADAM'S MICROBE KILLER, for Microbes make you ill, but M.-K. by destroying the Microbes will at once make you well, no matter what your disease may be. M.-K. contains no Drugs but simple water and Gasses in which no Microbes can live. Pamphlets Free. Sole Wholesale Depôt—23, Rampart Row, Bombay.

RETAIL AGENTS:—PHILLIPS & Co., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPENCER & CO.'S CIGARS.

PROPRIETARY BRANDS:—

SALISBURYS,	GOLD MOHURS,	SIESTAS,
BEACONFIELDS,	IMPERIALS,	MAYOS,
TORPEDOS,	LITTLE RANDOLPHS,	SUMATRAS,

NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

CIGAR DRYING BOTTLES.

These Bottles are made with hollow stoppers, in which is placed a bag of lime for absorbing moisture. They are much appreciated by smokers in damp climates, and during the monsoon, for keeping Cigars in smoking condition.

Diameter at base, 7 in.
Height, including stopper, 11 in.,
Price Rs. 5-0 nett.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR DEALERS WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION.

CIGARS OF ANY SIZE OR SHAPE CAN BE MADE TO ORDER.

SPENCER & CO.,
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED £1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND LIFE.

FIRE INCOME, 1890, £75,000 IN EXCESS OF 1889
FUNDS NOW EXCEED 8 MILLIONS STERLING.

INSURANCES granted on favourable terms.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપ્તુલા શેઆખ્માની ફ્રો.

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged: Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

FOR SALE.

NOTICE.

THERE will be offered for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Commercial Godowns, Alleppey, at 2 p.m., on MONDAY, the 23rd May, 1892, (11th Vycausy 1067), about 300 candies of TRAVANCORE CARDAMOMS in HUSK. At the same time a quantity of BEES-WAX, IVORY and DAMMER will also be sold.

For further information refer to hand-bills which can be had on application to the Commercial Agent, Alleppey. Messrs. Arbuthnot and Company, Madras, or Messrs. Wallibhoy Kaderbhoy and Company, Bombay.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.
Huzur Cutchery, Trevandrum, 24th March, 1892.

FOR SALE.

THE whole of FILLIS' CIRCUS ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT, consisting of Steel Boiler of 6 H. P. Pressure 80lbs. Westinghouse Patent Engine, Double Acting Piston Valve 10 H. P. Engine, and Ganz' Dynamo boits. 60 Amp. 120. The whole is in complete working order, the Plant being purchased new from Messrs. Volkart Brothers last March, (the Proprietor purchasing a more Portable Plant for travelling) and can be seen at any time at the Circus.

ADDRESS:—
W. LUNARDI,
Esplanade Hotel.

SALE ON BUILDING LEASES OF TWO LARGE PLOTS OF GOVERNMENT LAND, SITUATE NEAR THE WELLINGTON FOUNTAIN, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.

OFFERS are invited up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on THURSDAY, the 20th April, 1892, for the PURCHASE on long lease from the Government of two valuable BUILDING PLOTS of LAND, measuring about 15,000 and 5,600 square yards, situate near the entrance to the Wellington Pier (Apollo Bunder) Road.

Particulars and conditions and forms of tender can be obtained from the Undersigned on and after the 20th February, 1892.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN,
Executive Engineer, Presidency,
Public Works Office, Bombay.
Bombay, 11th February, 1892.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, Rs. 48 for one year; Rs. 25 for 6 months; Rs. 13 for 3 months; Rs. 5 per month in advance, postage extra.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the interest and responsibility of TYABJI SULEMANJI of Bombay, Bora Mahomedan Inhabitant, who died on the 17th April, 1891, in the firm of RAJARAM TYABJI and Co., ceased on the 28th day of February, 1892, from which date the business of the said firm has been continued under the same name by the surviving partners on their own account. —Dated this 7th day of April, 1892.

RAJARAM TYABJI & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Albert Building, on FRIDAY, 22nd April, 1892, at 2 P.M.

To receive Directors' and Auditors' Reports for year, ending 31st December, 1891.
To elect a Director and Auditors.
To decide as to declaration of a Dividend.
To transact any other Business which may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
Albert Building, Bombay, 16th March 1892.

THE BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Fire Insurance Company, Limited, will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 1, Bell Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, on MONDAY, the 11th day of April next, at 3-30 o'clock, in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing a resolution to place the Bombay Fire Insurance Company, Limited, in voluntary liquidation and for the appointment of a liquidator or liquidators and to fix his or their remuneration.

Should the resolution be passed by the required majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a special resolution to a second Extraordinary meeting, which will be subsequently convened.—Dated the 17th day of March, 1892.

By Order of the Board,
C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE QUEEN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 30 per Share, free of Income Tax, for the half year, ending 31st December, 1891, has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Church Gate Street, Fort, on and after MONDAY, the 11th April, 1892, to Registered Shareholders, on production of Share Certificates, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
K. M. HEERAMANECK & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents,
Queen Spinning and W. Co., Ld.
Bombay, 6th April, 1892.

IMPORTANT NOTICE
TO COTTON MERCHANTS AND THEIR AGENTS.

I the Undersigned, have just OPENED a COTTON GINNING FACTORY at Pallitana, the best Cotton producing Centre in Kattywar.

Almost all the Cotton Produce pass through my hands, and I can, therefore, purchase the best Cotton on Moderate Commission.

Cotton Merchants and their Agents are requested to send for samples first and then order their Purchase.

Further Particulars can be had on application to
OOSMAN JAMALI,
Owner, Pallitana Cotton Ginning Factory, Kattywar.

IS IT A SUCCESS?
THE "DARKEST ENGLAND" SOCIAL SCHEME;
A Brief Review of the First Year's Work,
WITH A COMPLETE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.
EIGHTY-THREE ILLUSTRATIONS.
224 PAGES. PRICE, As 12; POST FREE As 14.
TRADE MANAGER, SALVATION ARMY PRESS, Ripon Road, Byculla, Bombay.

E. TAGLIABUE & CO.,
MASSAUA, RED SEA.

AGENTS for the NATIONAL Bank of ITALY.
AGENTS for the FLORIO RUBATTINO Co.,
COAL CONTRACTORS for the British R. Navy.

CARDIFF COAL supplied for the present year at 20/6 free in bunders.

LANDING CONTRACTORS, at 12 annas per ton, despatching up to 500 tons daily, and 3 annas per ton of cargo from the hold into boats. Telegraphic address—TAGLIABUE, MASSAUA.

ESTABLISHED IN A. D. 1888.
S. N. GHOSH'S COMPOUND DECOCTION
SARSAPARILLA.

THIS preparation has been prescribed with great success in cases of Weakness, Scurvy, Scrofula, Rheumatic Affections, Sore-eyes and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. Price: Re. 1-8 per phial, packing, As. 4; Dozen, Rs. 15.

WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC OIL, S. N. G.'S.
It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout, etc., of any standing. Price Re. 1 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 10.

SPLEEN MIXTURE, S. N. G.'S.
Is one of the best and most reliable medicines for Spleen Enlargement and never fails to give relief. Price; Re. 1-4 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 12

S. N. GHOSH, Chemist,
No. 85, Bechoo Chatterjee Street, Calcutta.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOM

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.
Second Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Bombay Fire Insurance Company, 3-30 p.m.
Skating Rink, 11 a.m. to 11 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 9th :—Charles T. Jones (s), from Barry ; Arabia (s), Busreh ; Karagola (s), Karachi ; and Siam (s), Aden. Yesterday :—R. I. M. S. Canning, from Mandvi.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 8th :—H. M. S Cossack, for Aden. On the 9th :—Oriental (s), for Persian Gulf ; Nadir (s), Calcutta, &c. ; Thibet (s), China, &c. ; Cleveland (s), and Ashdown (s), Antwerp ; Carthage (s), London, &c. ; and H. M. S. Pigeon, Aden. Yesterday :—Triwidden (s), for Dunkirk ; and Pachumba (s), Karachi.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for the week ending 19th March, 1892, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1891 of 62,506 maunds and Rs. 29,576 in the earnings.

VEGETARIAN SOCIETY.—A public lecture on "Vegetarianism, in its medical aspects" will be delivered by Dr. Bhalchunder Krishna this evening, at 6 o'clock, in the Vegetarian Society's Rooms, No. 17, Tamarind Lane Fort.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. Forjett and the Officers the Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening, at 6 o'clock :—

Overture ....Tutti in Maschera.....Carl Pedrotti.
Valse.....Gypsies .....A. G. Crowe.
Quadrille....Pantomime.....C. Coote.
Fantasia .....Voyage in a Troopship .....G. Miller.
Gavotte.....Filege.
Valse.....Toreador .....T. P. Royale.

THE BARODA SANITARY COMMISSIONERSHIP.—Dr. K. V. Dhurandhar, L. M. and S., has been appointed Sanitary Commissioner of Baroda. Dr. Dhurandhar has for some time past been Health Officer to the Poona Municipality, where he has won the esteem and approval of the Poona Municipality and Government officials with whom he came in contact. His paper on the insanitary condition of Indian towns and villages, read at the last Congress of the Hygiene and Demography in London by Sir William Wedderburn was recently reviewed and eulogised by Sir W. W. Hunter.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of the Grant College Medical Society will be held in the Grant College Library, at 4-30 p.m., to-morrow. The minutes of the last extraordinary meeting will be read and confirmed. Drs. S. S. Misir and K. M. Batlivala will be elected, and Drs. F. X. Ferreira will be proposed members of the Society. Notes of the tumour, connected with the inner trunk of the brachial plexus of nerves in the neck on the left side by Dr. E. S. Bharucha. Tonics—Drugs from indigenous sources possessing tonic properties as used in the native medical practice, by the President, Dr. R. N. Khory.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The String Band of the B. V. R. will perform the following programme, at the Royal Yacht Club during the dinner, at 8 p.m., this evening :—

Quadrille....The Gondoliers.....P. Bucalossi.
Overture ....Rosamundi.....Schubert.
Valse.....Ma Belle Adorei .....D. Roy.
Polka.....Pick Me Up .....Ed. St. Quentin.
Selection .....Marjorie.....G. Miller.
Valse.....Love's Old Sweet Song Bucalossi.
Bolero .....Zaide .....H. Berlioz.
Gavotte .....Pour Lainour de Toi....J. Waler.

GOD SAVE THE QNEEN.

SHOCKING RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held, on Saturday, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at Byculla, touching the death of a *Siddee* woman. On Saturday morning, at three o'clock, an engine came from Wari Bunder to the Byculla running shed. After changing the line to go into the shed, a fireman fancied that he saw something lying on either side of the rail over which the engine had just then passed. The engine was stopped, and the fireman and the engine-driver went to the place and saw the body of the deceased severed in two. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

BURNT TO DEATH.—On Saturday, Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, held an inquest at Coombarwada, touching the death of a little Hindu girl, name Kondi. On the night of the 1st instant, the child's mother put an open lighted kerosine tin-lamp on the floor. The deceased and her brother were asleep on the floor, near the lamp. The mother then went out, but in a few minutes she heard the screams of the children, and running to the room found the lamp upset and the bed in flames. The children were pulled off the bed by the mother, but the deceased, who was seriously burnt, did not recover, and died on Friday afternoon. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death from burns.

DEATH FROM EXCESSIVE DRINKING.—An inquest was held, on Saturday, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at the morgue, touching the death of Golabjee Doljee, aged 45 years. The deceased, who was employed in the palace of the Rana of Bodepur, came to Bombay six days ago to join in celebrating the marriage of a relative, and put up in the Madhav Bagh Dhurumsala. On Friday, he left the Dhurumsala in company of a friend to buy a watch at the bazaar. He did not return home, but his dead body was subsequently found lying in a field near the Arthur Road. Dr. Sidney-Smith, who held a *post mortem* examination of the body, was of opinion that the cause of death was apoplexy from excessive drinking. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence.

DIFFERENCES OF OPINION.—An officer on board a ship in dock appeared on a summons, on Saturday, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Courts, taken out against him by a Parsee, called Shapoorjee Hormusjee, for assault on the 7th of April. Complainant deposed that he was a tally clerk, and was taking the weight of coal that was being shipped from the steamer in the interest of his employers. When he complained of short weight the accused was referred to, and the latter turning to the tally clerk, said, "Is it short weight?" It would appear the officer imagined Shapoorjee meant to say he was a liar, and he accordingly gave the Parsee a violent push which caused him to stumble over some basket and injured his side. Accused denied he had had any intention of causing injury. His Worship, however, thought that officers in the accused's position had to exercise a deal of tact and patience. No doubt there was a difference of opinion over the reply, but he (the Magistrate) did not think the accused was justified in acting as he had done, and he, therefore, fined him Rs. 5.

A PARSI WEDDING.—On Saturday evening, "Allbless Baug" presented a very bright and gay appearance, the compound and the balls of the two buildings being lit up with lights arranged in various designs and colours. The occasion was the marriage of Mr. Munchershah Bhicajee Khan, a wealthy merchant of Ceylon and Bombay, with a daughter of Mr. Ardesirji Byramji, a large Bombay landed proprietor, a contractor, and an extensive dealer in goods at Lahore. Parsi ladies and gentlemen, invited by both parties, numbered nearly a thousand, and the Baug was lively with the joyful faces of children and ladies dressed in their best attire. The Band of the Marine Battalion was in attendance, and played a selection of music during the evening. Dustoor Peshotun and his son, Dustoor Edalji, performed the nuptial ceremony and pronounced the usual benediction on the contracting parties, whom every one present congratulated on this auspicious occasion. A dinner on Wednesday evening and another on Saturday were given to about a thousand friends and relations of the parties. The presents exchanged were costly, and poor relations were also presented with suits of clothes in memory of this pleasant event.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.—The following are the winning numbers for the month of March, 1892. 2 prizes of Rs. 100 each, and 15 of Rs. 10 each, which must be claimed within the current month :—

			Rs. 100 Prizes.	As.	Nos.
Blue	Line	Down		1½	C197055
Brown	„	„		1	E428832
			Rs. 10 Prizes.	As.	Nos.
Green	Line	Down		2	C358960
Yellow	„	„		„	C358222
Special	„	Up		„	C186653
„	„	„		„	C184501
„	„	Down		1½	C725842
„	„	Up		„	C359955
Blue	„	Down		„	C195749
Green	„	Up		1	E953671
„	„	Down		„	E847450
Yellow	„	„		„	E794288
Brown	„	„		„	E440911
Blue	„	Up		„	D283116
Special	„	Down		½	C888504
„	„	„		„	C808282
Yellow	„	„		„	C110735

ANNUAL ELPHINSTONIAN GATHERING AND BANQUET.

THE third annual gathering and banquet of the Elphinstonians, past and present, came off last Saturday evening on the premises of the Elphinstone High School, Esplanade, and proved a success in every respect. The main entrance as well as the large flight of steps and the entire facade of the building were illuminated with lamps of various colours. The guests, who were about two hundred in number, were received by Mr. Rustom B. Paymaster and Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia, members of the managing committee, who had not left a stone unturned to make the occasion a great success. Principal Oxenham, and Professors O. E. Muller and W. Sharp, of the Elphinstone College were, on their arrival, received with cheers, Messrs. Paymaster and Wadia introducing them to several of the ex-Elphinstonians who have distinguished themselves in various walks of life. At 7-30 p.m. the assembly adjourned to dinner in an extensive *marquee* erected in the rear compound of the school. After the termination of the banquet,

Principal R. G. Oxenham, who presided at the dinner, gave the toast of Queen-Empress, which was received with all cordiality and honours, the band playing a bar of the National Anthem.

Professor O. E. Muller gave the next toast which was to the memory of Elphinstone. He said that Elphinstone, as they were accustomed to speak at Cambridge and Oxford in the case of those who were particularly concerned with the founding of colleges, might be called by the Elphinstonians the pious founder of the Elphinstone College. Although Elphinstone was not the founder of the College he had done so much for the advancement of education in this city that his name was deemed worthy of being connected with the institution. There were several public buildings and institutions in Bombay which bore the name of Elphinstone, such as the Elphinsione Reclamations, the Elphinstone Circle, the Elphinstone High School, and last though not the least, the Elphinstone College—in fact at one time everything seemed to be called in Bombay after the name of one whose memory was still fresh in their minds. Again if they looked to the history of India, and asked which was the best work which treated the early history of this country, the reply would be that Elphinstone's History of India was one of the best of its kind. (Hear, hear.) In days gone by the Governors of Bombay were the Governors only of the town and island of Bombay, but Elphinstone was the first Governor whose jurisdiction extended also over the Mahratta kingdom which was then annexed to the British Crown and became a part of the presidency of Bombay. He would not dwell on the brilliant career of the deceased statesman with which they were all so very familiar, but he might, however, remark that he was not only a great civil servant of the East India Company, but a great soldier, as he proved himself on more than one occasion. It was often said of him that he had mistaken his vocation in bec ming a civilian, he ought to have been a soldier. Hear, hear.) In calling to mind that illustrious person who was so intimately connected with the foundation of the college, he (the speaker) asked those who belonged to the institution to bear in mind the great advantages which they derived from their connection with it. They ought not to join the College with the intention of attending the lectures and getting through their examinations, and when they left it to think no more of the institution than a mere machine that had managed to put them through a certain number of examinations ; but they ought to have a corporate and sympathetic feeling—and he had no doubt that they all had that feeling to a certain extent which might advantageously be increased—and to consider that they were members of a college the first University of Bombay, established in a town which had adopted the name of the first city in India. (Hear, hear and applause). They ought to be proud to belong to such an institution, and in after years when they went out into the world to follow the various avocations in life, they should look back with pride that they belonged to the Elphinstone College, and that they were still Elphinstonians. (Applause.) In whatever part of the world they went in after life they would feel that there was, as it were, a bond of friendship and fellowship between them, and would do well to consider that in all their acts and deeds they had not only to keep up their own reputation, but the reputation of the institution to which they were proud to belong. (Loud applause.)

The toast was then drunk in solemn silence.

Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia, in proposing the toast of the Professors of the Elphinstone College, who were the guests of the evening, said that the Elphinstone College was able to maintain its former prestige and position under the *regime* of Principal Oxenham, who was known not only for his abilities and talents, but for the warm and abiding interest he always took in the intellectual progress and well-being and the moral and physical well being of those who were placed in his charge. (Loud applause.) In Professor Hathornthwaite, Mr. Oxenham had an able colleague whose aware and general disposition had made him favourite with the students of the College. The services recently rendered by him in the Senate to the first B.A. students would long be remembered by them. Dr. Peterson, another of their Professors, when he acted as Principal of the College, invited the students to some of those very brilliant and pleasant social reunions, in which Mrs. Peterson took a very kind and conspicuous part. (Applause.) Nothing afforded greater pleasure to students than to associate with their professors and their families, because such social intercourse not only promoted good feeling between the teachers and the taught, but enabled them to understand each other better. Nothing could exceed the kindness with which Dr. and Mrs. Peterson treated the students of the College at those never-to-be-forgotten "At Homes." (Applause.) Professor Macmillan was one of the most quiet and unassuming professors of their college—in fact he was modesty personified. (Applause.) Such of the students who had the privilege of listening to his peripatetic discourses spoke very highly of the influence he exercised in moulding their character. Mr. Wadia, in conclusion, also spoke in flattering terms about Professor Mirza Hairat, the Persian lecturer, Dr. McDonald and Mr. Moos, the Professor of Science in the Elphinstone College.

The toast was cordially received.

Professor W. Sharp, in responding to the toast, made a humerous speech referring to the newspaper report of last year's gathering, of the Elphinstonians which he said was pointed out to him by Dr. Peterson who was a fellow passenger with him on board the steamer which brought him to India for the first time about a year ago. In that report the gentleman, who had proposed the toast of the Professors had given at some length the character sketches of those who were shortly to be his colleagues, and from the way in which that gentlemen had described them, he (Mr. Sharp) confessed that the interest taken by him in his colleagues rapidly deepened into awe, and he began to ask hi self how he could associate with those paragons of virtue and excellence were it not for the encouragement received from Dr. Peterson. Mr. Sharp jokularly observed he would have taken his passage at Aden and returned home by the next outgoing Steamer. In conclusion, Mr. Sharp thanked the assembly for so cordially receiving the toast of the Professors, who, he hoped, would hand down to their successors untarnished the traditions and reputations of the Elphinstone College. (Loud applause.)

The Chairman, in the absence of Dr. Peterson, proposed the toast of the Elphinstonians, and in doing so observed that the College was not a place where the students prepared themselves for examinations, but it was a place where they formed ties which might last through the whole of their lives. The history of the Elpinstonians in the city showed that many of them were the most distinguished inhabitants, not only of the town and island of Bombay, but the whole of the Presidency. Among the most successful doctors, lawyers, and engineers, and in all other different walks of life, they would find that the Elphinstonians were invariably taking the lead. He was not aware of any single department of life in which the Elphinstonians in this presidency had not proved equal to any other class of men. In conclusion he wished success to the Elphinstonians wherever they were. (Loud applause.)

The toast was duly honoured.

Mr. Rustom B. Paymaster, in responding to the toast, said that as a link between Elphinstonians, past and present, it was his pleasing duty to convey the message of thankfulness of the Elphinstonians to their genial and sympathetic Principal for the kind words in which he had proposed the toast of their health. It was his pleasing duty to heartily thank their honoured guests, not only on behalf of himself and his brother Elphinstonians assembled there, but also on behalf of the hundreds of others who though not with them there had every sympathy with the object of the gathering. He cordially thanked Principal Oxenham on behalf of Elphinstonians who, whether far or near, were united together by the sacred bond of being members of that "alma mater" over whose destinies he so creditably presided. (Applause.) If there was one thought which came uppermost in the mind of an Elapinstonian more than another it was the question which he often put to himself as to what he would have been but for the human, far-sighted and beneficent policy pursued by the civilized paternal Government in educating the natives of this country. There could be but only one answer to the question, namely, that they would have not present been in the same state as the inhabitants of the Dark Continent. (Hear hear.) It would be ungrateful on the part of Elphinstonians not to acknowledge, on an occasion like this, their gratitude towards those disinterested and devoted European friends who endeavoured and were even now endeavouring to lift up the natives of India from their depth of ignorance. The educational policy of the British Government was the brightest star in the whole gallaxy of their deeds, and the consciousness of their having contributed to bring about the intellectual elevation of a subject race would give them mort inward satisfaction than what the Romans felt in the fifth century at the conquest of almost the whole of the world. Those who have drunk at the refreshing and exhilerating fount of the Elphinstone College appreciated the great boon they had enjoyed, and it would be their first care to uphold the name of their "alma mater" (Loud Applause.)

Mr. D. E. Wacha, in proposing the toast of the committee of management, remarked that he would not make a long speech as he saw that the presentatives of the press were present, and that they might again give a verbatim report of his speech, making him stammer and stutter as was done by them on a recent occasion. (Loud laughter.) He thanked the committee for providing not only an excellent dinner, but an excellent intellectual treat for the gathering. (Applause.)

Mr. D. J. Surti responded to the toast in suitable terms which was cordially received.

Dr. T. R. Nariman proposed the toast of The Chairman, and in doing so alluded to the valuable services rendered to the different colleges in the Bombay Presidency for over a quarter of a century, and to his indefatigable labours in the Syndicate of the Bombay University, of which Dr. Nariman was himself for some time a member. Principal Oxenham he said, was the same active, energetic and amiable, professor as he was about five and twenty years ago. (Applause.) He devoted his whole time and attention to the advancement of the education of the natives of this country, and he had his reward in seeing a great many of his pupils gradually developing into citizens of light and leading. (Applause.) He, (Dr. Nariman) assured Principal Oxenham and his able coadjutors that whatever they had done in the way of promoting the higher education among the natives of this country, and whatever they might hereafter be able to do in that direction their services would never be forgotten, and would be gratefully remembered and cherished by all who had the good fortune to be trained by them. No distance of time or place would ever obliterate from the minds of their pupils or those interested in them their labours in the field of education. (Loud applause.)

The toast was drunk amidst loud and prolonged cheers.

Principal Oxenham responded to the toast in suitable words, and in doing so observed that the Elphinstone College was now in a most prosperous condition whether they looked at it from a financial point of view, or the increase in the number of students, or the possession of an able and efficient staff of professors. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Hormusjee Munchersjee Chichgar proposed three cheers for Principal Oxenham and three more for Mrs. Oxenh m, which were enthusiasttically given by the assembly.

The Elphinstonians then adjurned to the reception room where, what with an exhibition of a magic lantern and the singing of Hindustani songs, they enjoyed themselves till a late hour in the night. Principal Oxenham and Professors Muller and Sharp were decorated with garlands of flowers before they left.

SQUAD COMPETITION FOR H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S CUP.

THE competition for the beautiful trophies presented by H. E. Lord Harris, between squards of eight files of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, came off on the maidan on Saturday afternoon. Although this constitutes one of the most interesting events of the season it did not attract a large gathering, and it is a matter for regret that there was not a larger representation of the companies to compete for the prizes. Major Nicollets was the adjudicating officer, who submitted the squads to a most scrutinising and rigorous examination, and the points awarded were in fairness to the merits of the men in executing the movements. Two adult companies D and H, under Captain Nicholson and Lieutenant Smith, and the three cadet companies of the Cathedral High School, St. Mary's College and the Byculla School were represented. The D Company, under Captain Nicholson, immediately created an impression on their appearance, and the regular step in advancing and retiring in column and in line was splendid. Their general smartness was conspicuous, and so well did they acquit themselves that they bore away the palm with a score of 75 points out of a possible 80. They thus took the cup from A company, who carried it off last year, but were not represented on Saturday. Amongst the cadet companies the Byculla School seemed the likely squad who would dispute the possession of the prize that was awarded to L company last year. But its retainers were not to be denied it. Their smartness was immediately apparent when they marched up, and the splendid fashion in which they obeyed the commands and executed the movements immediately indicated the excellence of their training. They succeeded in obtaining the highest number of points and winning the cup for the second time. Lieutenaut-Colonel L. H. Bayley, and Major Leatham, the Adjutant, were present, and were greatly interested in the competition. The followiag are the points awarded :—

(ADULTS) VOLUNTEERS.

Company.	Tolling of and proving a company.	Advancing and retiring in column and in line.	A company in column forming into line from the halt.	A company in line forming to front from the halt.	Changing front as the base company of a line formation.	A company in column changing direction.	A line advancing breaking and halting and fronting.	Diminishing and increasing front.	Total.
D	10	10		8		10	9	8	75
G	10			9½	5	9½	8½	8	68½

CADETS.

I	9½	9	9	8		9½	9½	6	8⅝
H....	9½	9½	9½	8			10	8	74½
L	10	9½	10		9		9½	9	76½

Full marks—10 for each movement.

LIEUTENANT EHLERS' EXPEDITION.

A PRIVATE letter of much interest has been received from Herr Otto Ehlers, the enterprising young German officer, of whom we heard a good deal at the time of the Manipur expedition last year. After Manipur, it may be remembered, Mr. Ehlers went to the Ruby Mines, intending thence to proceed by way of the Shan States to Siam : but he changed his plans, and journeying to Rangoon, voyaged to the Andamans, the Nicobars and Ceylon, where he spent a considerable time, and thence back to Moulmein. From Moulmein, Mr. Ehlers travelled through Zimme, and at the time of writing (February 19th) he was at Chiengtsen Kiang-sen, (as it is spelt on some maps) on the Mekong river, whither he had been accompanied by Mr. Stringer, the British Vice-Consul at Zimme. From Chiengtsen he was just about to start for Chieng-tung on the way to Talifoo in Yunnan, whence he hoped to get either to Saigon or Canton. At Chieng-tsen, Mr. Ehlers heard that three Europeans had just arrived at Chieng-tung from Mandalay ; that the Chief of Chieng-tung had left his country, and fled with forty ponies and ten elephants to the hills east of the Mekong ; and that the town was in the hands of bands of dacoits, who had issued a proclamation that every Siamese, Burmese, or European, entering the country from Siam would be killed. This alarming news somewhat disconcerted Mr. Ehlers' servants, one of whom bolted on the spot, but it apparently made little impression on the traveller himself, who writes characteristically : "What is truth and what invention I don't know, and go to have a look myself." Mr. Ehlers' equipment, after he left Cheing-tsen, was to consist of four mules, the piebald pony he had as present from the Rajah of Mandi, which must by this time be more travelled than most animals, two Yunnan servants, three other servants, one Yunnan dog, and three rifles. "You will hear more from me," he winds up, "after I have reached civilisation again—God knows where." It is certain at all events to be an interesting and exciting journey, and Mr. Ehlers is of the stuff of which good travellers and explorers are made. Otherwise his friends might view his disappearance into the unsettled and barbarous regions on the Yunnan border with some anxiety.—*Pioneer.*

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 11.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

For Judgment.

17-92—T A Bland—William Seed Threlfall vs A W Mackenzie—Craigie L and O.
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Undefended New Long Cause.
61-92—Bhaishunker and K—Ebrahim Peer Mahomed vs Jamadar Galebhai Nasur Saifoodowla.
Postponed Long Causes.
167-88—Payne, G and S—Ramchundra Krishnajee Bhojnoy vs Pandurang Krishnaji Bhojnoy and others—Tyabjee and D.
469-91—Little, S F and N—Joshi Dowjee Canjee vs Joshi Dowjee Ashu—Nanu and H.
Defended New Long Causes.
27-92—K J Mantri—Balajee Ramjee Khedker vs Ramjee Vishram Chawaa and another—Janardhan and A.
56-92—Mansuklal D and J—Shankerprasad Huriprasad vs Vijbhoocandas Nagerdas—In person.
68-92—Chalk, W and S—Hurjeewan Cullianjee and another vs J S Bergandohi—Crawford, B and C
403-91—Thakurdas D and C—Muljibhoy Rahim vs Abdul Ghuni bin Munshi—Ardesir H and D.
357-91—K J Mantri—Prangovind Shewdprasad vs Edward de Souza and others—T A Bland, K D Shroff, E and G and in person.
392-91—In person (a pauper)—Gungabaw vs Nowrojee Cowasjee and another—In person.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

To Speak to the Minutes of an Order.
131-89—Roughton and B—Sorabjee Maneckjee Damaunwalla vs Dadabhai Dhunjeebai Chamarbagwalla—In person.
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Cause.
231-91—Roughton and B—Bhikanchand alias Chimanlal Goverdhundass vs Sagaanchan Sivdas—Bhaishanker and K—For determination of preliminary Issue.
842-91—Mirza H K—Mooljee Gopal and another vs Balkrishna Bhawoo and others—In person.
567-91—Janardhan and A—Dhunjibhoy Framji vs T J Walsh and others—Bicknell and M.
505-89—P, G and S and in person—Vullibhoy Khanbhoy and others vs Sorabji Dossabhoy and others—C and B, J G Canna, M D and J, P R and K, and C B and Co.
350-90—Wadia and G—Bhana Heera and another vs Waghjee Korajee—Little, S F and N.
26-91—T A Bland—Moomanbhai Gangjee and others vs The Transatlantic Fire Insurance Co.—Payne, G and S.
29-91—T A Bland—Moomanbhai Gangjee and others vs Samaraag Sea and Fire Insurance Co.—Payne, G and S.
95-91—Roughton and B—Maria da Gloria C Lobo vs Rustomjee Dhunjeebhoy Daroowala—J C Cama.
71-90—In person—a pauper—Yuzrabai vs Hona Goolam Hoosein Hyderalli—M H Khan.
524-30—T A Bland—Goolbai vs Godavaribai—Bhaishunker and K.

RETURN OF I. M. S. CANNING.

THE Royal Indian Marine Steamer Canning, under the command of Captain H. S. Black, returned to Bombay, yesterday, from Mandvi, where she had been with his Excellency the Governor and Staff. After landing them at the above port, on the afternoon of the 8th instant, she left for Bombay. During the voyage the Canning had fine weather.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.
MONDAY, APRIL 11.
6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
9-40 a.m.—Matins and Address to Children.
8 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by Rev. Fr. Biscoe.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, APRIL 9.

10 p.m.	83·4

SUNDAY, APRIL 10.

6 a.m.	80·6
10 a.m.	86·8
2 p.m.	88·4
4 p.m.	87·4

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT DADAR ENGLISH SCHOOL.

THE annual distribution of prizes, in connection with the above school, took place yesterday afternoon in the school at Dadar, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashunker Yajnik occupying the chair. The proceedings commenced by the students reciting English and Marathi verses. The recitations being over one of the managers of the school read the annual report of the school, after which Mr. Javerilal, who was received very enthusiastically, addressed the assembly at some length. In the course of his remarks Mr. Javerilal said that he wished that the chair which he had been asked to occupy had been taken by his friend the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang, a name which he was sure they all would be delighted to honour. Mr. Javerilal regretted very much to hear that illness had prevented Mr. Telang from being present there that evening. There were many interesting features in the report just read before them. The report showed an increase in the number of students, and it was a very gratifying feature as it proved that the people were beginning to appreciate the advantages of education. Bombay was a congested city, and people liked to stop where they could get the cheapdwellinghouses and employment, and so the population was increasing in Dadur with the growth of mill industry which had been developed in Bombay within a short time. The president suggested to admit Gujarati students into the school, as in Dadur there were many Bhattias and Gujaratis, who would give pecuniary assistance. If the Gujarati students were also admitted into the school, the Joint Schools' Committees aid, which the managers of this school had been fortunate to secure, would be greatly enhanced. If the Gujarati school would be connected with Marathi schools many Bhattias would voluntarily give pecuniary aid. Only the other day the president had the honour to preside at the opening of a Dharmashala built by his friend Mr. Dhuramsey, another gentleman. The most interesting feature in the school was the opening of a gymnasium, in connection with the school. Physical education was very essential to the rising youths, and without physical training the mental education was of no use. After severe toil at the midnight lamp many a promising man's career had been cut short, which was due to the want of physical training. Another important feature was the moral education imparted to the children of this school. Home influences had a great effect upon forming one's character, but still the teachers' example had also much to do with moral education. As home influences went a greater way towards forming the characters of children, the mothers and sisters in every house should be educated. The drawing class, which was opened in connection with this school, would prove to be of incalculable good to the students. Mr. Javerilal expressed a hope that the school might prosper and the students might reap the beneficial fruits of the education imparted to them. (Loud applause.)

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT COCKERILL, 28th Bengal Infantry, has been temporarily appointed to the Intelligence Branch of the Quarter-master-General's Department.

CAPTAIN J. F. A. BLYTH, 10th Bengal Lancers, and Lieut. J. A. H. Woodward, 37th Dogras to Kashmir on private affairs, the former for six months, and the latter to 31st August next.

THE UNDERMENTIONED have leave of absence out of India :—Surgeon-Major A. McGregor, 8th Bengal Cavalry ; Surgeon-Captain G. Duncan, 2-5th Gurkhas ; Lieutenant-Colonel A. D. Strettell, 5th Punjab Infantry, for 12 months ; on private affairs ; Surgeon-Major A. W. Mackenzie, 3rd Sikh Infantry, for 12 months, on medical certificate ; Surgeon Lieut-Colonel C. E. Dwyer, Medical Staff, to England, on private affairs, pending retirement.

THE following appointments have been sanctioned:—1st Bengal Cavalry.—Lieutenant L. H. Baldwin, Yorkshire Light Infantry, to be officiating Squadron Officer on probation. 5th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieutenant W. E. Young, 7th Dragoon Guards, to be officiating Squadron Officer on probation. 8th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieutenant R. E. Cheyne, Liverpool Regiment, to be officiating Squadron Officer on probation. 3rd Bengal Cavalry.—Colonel E. A. Money, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, to be Commandant, vice Willock, retired. 16th Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant F. A. D'O. Goddard, Munster Fusiliers, to be officiating Wing Officer on probation. 17th Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant H. M. LeFleming, Dorsetshire Regiment, to be officiating Wing Officer on probation. 6th Punjab Infantry.—Major J. B. Mein, to be Commandant, vice Sandilands, vacated. Captain E. W. Cuoliffe to be Second-in-Command, and Captain G. R. MacMullen to be Wing Commander. 2-3rd Gurkhas.—Lieutenant F. G. C. Ross, Wiltshire Regiment, to be officiating Wing Officer on probation.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 5.

Rogers, Lt, Bo, 2nd York L I, on duty, from Ahmedabad.

APRIL 8.

Murray, Surgn-Capt, Bo, I M S, on duty, from Rajkot.
Erskine, Lt, Bengal, Pol Dept, on furlough, from Mount Abu.
Erskin, Col, Bo, Comr of Kumaon, on furlough, from Naini-Tal.

APRIL 9.

Smyth, Major, Ms, R A, on leave, from Belgaum.
Armini, Surgn-Capt, Bo, I M S, on furlough, from Shikarpur.
Rawbin, Col, Bo, R A, on leave, from Poona.
Lewis, 2nd Lt, Ms, on leave, from Bangalore.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 9.

Fleming, Br-Surgn, Bengal, I M S, on retirement, to England.
Clements, Lt-Col, Bengal, S W Borders, on leave, to England.
Faulkner, Surgn-Major, Bo, I M S, on furlough, to England.
Harris, Col, Ms, H P, on retirement, to England.
Cook, Col, Bengal, 36th Sikhs, on leave, to England.
Wilton, Col, Ms Infty, on retirement to England.
Bainster, Major, Bengal, S W Bordrs, on transfer, to England.
Hecks, Lt, Bo, 2nd Lanc Fus, on leave, to England.
Inglis, Capt, Bengal, 1st E Lanc Regt, on duty, to Lucknow.
Rawbin, Col, Bo, R A, on leave, to England.
Saler, Lt, Bo, Ordnance Dept, on duty, to Karachi.
Lewis, 2nd Lt, Ms, on leave, to England.
Erskine, Col, Bo, Comr of Kumdon, on furlough, to England.
Erskine, Lt, Bengal, Pol Dept. Kumaon, on furlough, to England.
Armini, Surgn-Capt, Bo, I M S, Kumaon, on furlough, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 11th April, 1892.

1. Members are requested to return their arms and accoutrements to Head-Quarters at once. Failure to do this delays the Civil Chief Master Armourer's report, without which the Capitation Grant for the year cannot be drawn.

2. The following number has been resigned is struck off the strength of the Corps from the 8th instant :—Sergt H. Hoyles.

By order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 11th April, 1892.

1. "C." Company prizes will be fired for on the Cooria Range on Wednesday and Friday next, the 13th and 15th instants.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

2. Matches of the above association will be fired for on the Cooria Ranges from the 18th to the 23rd instant, both days inclusive. The prospectus may be obtained and entries made by applying to the Sergeant-Major at Head-Quarters.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. Members are requested to return to Head-Quarters, without delay, their military saddles, bridles, arms, accoutrements and carbine buckets.

By order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, Bo. Vol. Rifles.

COMTE HALLES D'ARROS and the Societe des Amis de la Russie are about to present an elaborately emblazoned pedigree to the Czar (says the Paris correspondent of the *Standard*). The sheet of thick solid silver, measuring about three feet six inches long by three feet wide, bearing the genealogical tree, is richly inlaid with gold and enamelled in many colours.

THE bill regarding the disposal of the Guelph Fund was, on March 21, laid before the Prussian Diet, and, on the motion of Herr Richter, leader of the Radical party, referred to a Committee of twenty-one members. The *Times'* corespondent says that the letter of the Duke of Cumberland has been subjected to careful analysis, and it has been seen that, though at first sight the letter is satisfactory, it nevertheless contains no absolute abandonment of his Royal Highness's claim to the throne of Hanover. The opponents of the bill have, therefore, great objection, to its being passed in its present form, they are unwilling that the money should be assigned to the Crown to be handed to the Duke of Cumberland without Parliament being able to assure itself that the necessary guarantees will be taken. According to rumour, the Duke of Cumberland's letter was written "through the insistence of his brother-in-law, the Czar."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Trewidden, 1,682 tons, Captain J Stevens, cleared on Saturday last for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE ss Ashdown, 1,854 tons, Captain R W Stranuck, sailed on Saturday last for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE s s Cleveland, 1,401 tons, Captain G Jacob, cleared on Saturday last for Antwerp, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr and Mrs Hennessey, Mr R Hennessey, and 3 deck.

THE s s Charles T Jones, 1,561 tons, Captain T Thomas, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Barry (11th March), with a cargo of 3,093 tons coal and Mr. Dodd as cabin passenger. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain E C Russell sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr J Scrapton, Lieut W Nelson, Mr Hussum Vallad Mahomed, Arm Sergt H Pepper, and 65 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Karagola, 597 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs Kullard and child, Mrs H Eurasian, Asstt Apothecary Judd, and Raymond and 245 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Arabia, 674 tons, Captain R W Gimblett, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Beall, Mr Fox, Mr Scoplaglea, Mr J H Murray, Col Mayhew, Mr N L C Armine, Mr N N Malatakis, Captain and Mrs Brownlow and infant, Mr Homan, Mrs Giles, Lieut Creeve, Major and Mrs. Graves and two children, Mr. and Mrs Joyner and infant, Mr and Mrs Humphries and four children and 449 deck.

MARINE DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

BAY OF BENGAL—MERGUI ARCHIPELAGO.

Information has been received through the Port Officer, Moulmein, from the Master of S. S. Megna of his having passed a small native craft bottom up with wreckage round her in the vicinity of the Torres Group, centre of Western Torres Island, bearing East ¼ North, distant 9

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

THE new Patented Cylinder FLAGEOLET, in Perfect Tune, from As. 12 to Rs. 3, each, in Brass or Nickel. Can be had in any Key.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

AFTERNOON TEA SERVICES.—In Best TRIPLE Silver Plate, consisting of Tea Pot, Sugar Bowl and Cream Ewer, Rs. 40 and 45. Breakfast Sets with Coffee Pot in addition, Rs. 45 and 60. Breakfast Cruet frames of same quality, from Rs. 13.—MARCKS AND Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

PUMPS.—OUR SEASON'S STOCK just arrived, Rs. 11 Cash.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

MORTLOCK'S GLASS SETS, London Club patterns.—ARMY, NAVY, and CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY of INDIA, Ld., Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

ASSISTANT REPORTER, WANTED, for English Daily. Address stating salary expected and qualifications to "D. J.," care of this Office.

COPPER TEA KETTLES on hammered Iron Stands, (Black with Copper) Rs. 28-8, Rs. 29-8, Rs. 33 and Rs. 37-8.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

AIR PISTOLS, with bullets ; 1 dozen darts ; ramrod and case, complete Rs. 16 and Rs. 15 —STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

FURNISHING : Air, feather and Horse hair Pillows, Boudoir, and Carriage Cushions, Eiderquilts, Tapestry, Table Covers.—ARMY, NAVY and CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY OF INDIA, Ld., Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

PHOTO OLEOGRAPH, size 20 by 15, are printed by an entirely new process, and are admirable imitations of Photographs, Annas 8.—CATHOLIC BOOK DEPOT, opposite General Post Office, Bombay.

RUSSIAN, FRENCH, and GERMAN LESSONS are given by Mons. Henri C. Sohn. (Parisian) T. F. L. St. Petersburgh, and Classes are also held daily in the above languages at No. 5, Hornby Row. Terms very moderate. Pupils are also attended at their own residence.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY —Myself and son have stayed at the Alexandra Hotel for more than a month, and during that time we found the Hotel a home. The Proprietor is obliging ; same the servants. The accommodation good, and food far superior to other Hotels where I have stayed. The charges are very reasonable.—W. H. JOLLY, P. W. D.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. It is most centrally situated. Rooms bright, airy, and commodious. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms Moderate.

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JUST RECEIVED.—GENUINE MOCCA COFFEE. Rs. 8 per bag of 7 lbs. Also best CEYLON TEA, 1st and 2nd quality, Re. 1-8 and Re. 1-4 per lb. respectively. Apply D. MACROPOLO, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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PIANOFORTES, specially built for India, from Rs. 275 to 1,600. Harmoniums and American Organs, from Rs. 110 to 650. Banjos, Guitars, Mandolins, Zithers, Concertinas, Violins, Flutes, Flageolets, Ocarinas, etc., etc., all at London Prices.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Music Saloons.

REPAIRS TO CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES, CLOCKS, MUSICAL BOXES, &c., &c., complicated or plain, executed promptly and carefully, holding numerous high TESTIMONIALS.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Ry. Watch-maker, No. 42, Medows Street.

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WONDERLAND NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS.—Suited for Artistic Presents to Friends at Home.—Designs and Shapes purely Oriental—School of Art Compound, Esplanade.

CHILDREN'S COTS.—All sizes and prices. A well assorted consignment, just landed.—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

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PEARSE'S OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.—Per bottle, Re. 1-12. Pearse's Invalid Port, per bottle, Re. 1-12. Pearse's Cadiz Sherry, per bottle, Re. 1-8.—PEARSE and Co., Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

BEST LEATHER, STRONG, AND NEAT WORKMANSHIP, Solid Double Leather Trunk, Mr. A. Landale's Pattern 32" by 20" by 10" Rs. 45 ; Single Harness Brass Mount Rs. 30. Double Harness Rs. 60 ; Hunting Saddle complete, Rs. 20. Apply to RAM LALL BROTHERS, formerly Dunkee Lall and Sons, Cawnpore.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of Batliwala's AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE. Surg-Maj. Jaykar :—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg-Maj Reporter :—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India :—Derived immediate benefit from its use. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa Water-Works :—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. P. J. Dally, Esq, Chief Guard, S.-M. Railway :—It is really a dying man's Gold drop. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. ; Phillips & Co., &c., at Re. 1.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES !!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

BALN JOGENDRANATH GHOSE, once the Private Secretary to H. H. the RAJAH of RUTLAM, is OUT of SERVICE from November last. Hence his dealings since then are not binding upon H. H. the Rajah Saheb of Rutlam, K.C.I.E.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE ARMY, NAVY, & CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE, SOCIETY OF INDIA, LD., OF APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY, Beg to announce that the PHARMACY DEPARTMENT of this Society is NOW OPEN TO Shareholders, Ticketholders, and the General Public of India.

Dated 11th April, 1892.

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THE attention of the Public is invited to our new Stock of "PICKED LENSES" of the very best manufacture, without Air-Bubbles, Water-Marks, or any other of the Flaws so common to the cheap Spectacles.

Everyone's eyes, at times, suffer from the "Glare of the Indian Sun" and the peculiarly irritating dust of this country, to remedy which the Tinted Lenses of our Spectacles are specially prepared. They are especially NECESSARY FOR TOURISTS,

Members of the Department of the Public Works, Surveyors, Planters, the Staff of the Railways, Travellers, Soldiers on Service, and everyone employed out-doors as well as most other persons. Indeed no one, who is careful about preserving his Sight unimpaired, should be without our Glare and Dust Protectors.

IN STEEL, NICKEL, SILVER, AND GOLD FRAMES.

PRICE LISTS AND CONSULTATION FREE ON APPLICATION.

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5, Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, cts. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15 ; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing is done.

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"DISINFECTANT POWDER."

DISCOVERED by MESSRS. W. BAIRD and Co., of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.

This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.

Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay stations, Rs. 5½.

AGENTS :— ROGERS & Co. Hummum Street, Fort.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business of pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address' William Lambert, 8, King William-street Charing Cross engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

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Hungarian Aperient Water.

"DIAMOND MARK."

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.

"SPEEDY, SURE, and GENTLE."

USES.

1. *As a prompt, certain, and gentle laxative.*
2. *To prevent and relieve headache and bilious congestion.*
3. *For the prevention and cure of habitual costiveness and of hæmorrhoids.*
4. *For the arrest of obesity and fatty degenerations.*
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BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay. The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE..... Rs. 6. Packing & Postage Extra.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 9.

FOLLOWING the reduction of the Bank of England rate to 2½ per cent., on Thursday, the market rates of discount in London were further put down yesterday, ½ per cent. on short Bills, and ¼ on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, at 1 and 1¼ per cent. respectively. Consols remained at 96¼ ; and Indian Sterling Loan at 107¾. Bar Silver advanced ¼d. per oz., returning to Wednesday's quotation of 39¾d. per oz. ; and Rupee Securities were ¾ per cent. higher in each denomination, at £67½ for Fours, and £66 for 4½ per Cents ; while in New York, the metal was ⅝ cent. higher, at 86½ cents, with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·87¾ dollars. The U. S. Treasury bought yesterday 224,000 ounces of Silver at 86·45 to 86·50 cents. The Indian Council allotted 2½ lakhs of Bills on Bombay at 1s. 3 3-16d., which is an advance of 1-32d. on the rate obtained for the extra Bills on Madras placed on Thursday, the amount of which is corrected by Reuter from 1½ lakh to Rs. 20,000. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 2 13-16d. The weekly Specie Shipments to India consisted of £270,000 in Silver for this port. A further decline of 10s. took place on the price of Braziers' Copper, at £54 per ton. Paris quotations were unchanged at 96½ for Rentes, and fcs. 25·18 for Exchange on London.

To-day, a further advance of ½d. per oz. has taken place in the value of Silver in London, at 39½d. ; and Rupee Paper is ¼ per cent. higher at £67⅜ for Fours, and £66¼ for 4½ per Cents. ; while in New York, Silver has moved up half a cent., to 86⅞, with Exchange unaltered. Two lakhs of extra Indian Council Bills on Calcutta have been allotted, at 1s. 3 7-32d. ; and three lakhs of Wire Transfers on Bombay, at 1s. 3¼d. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India has been put up 3-16d., say to 1s. 3d. Consols are unchanged. £125,000 on Gold has been withdrawn from the Bank of England. French Rentes on Paris are ¼ per cent. lower ; Paris Exchange on London is half a centime down.

No further change in the Wheat Market is reported by Reuter. The total quantity afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 2,820,000 quarters, or 10,000 quarters more than the previous Friday's estimate. Bombay Linseed on the spot was worth 38s. 3d. per quarter, Ex.-Quay.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady last evening, Surats quiet, and Arrivals flat, the day's Sales having been only 6,000 bales, of which 400 (wired as 4,000) were East Indians. The price of spot Mid.-Americans remained at 3⅜d. per lb. ; but in East Indian Cotton, Broach, of all grades, was 1-16d. higher, while Bengals were lower to the same extent. American Arrivals were 1-16d. higher in the nearer positions, and 3-64d. on the more distant, the extreme quotations being 3 41-64d. for April and April-May deliveries, and 3 51-64d. for August-September. The day's Imports were 6,000 bales. The Manchester Market was flat.

An advance of 1-16d. per lb. has taken place to-day in the price of ready Americans in Liverpool at 3 11-16d. per lb. ; the market having closed from this afternoon, Surats quiet, and Arrivals dull ; the last, however, being 1-32d. higher, in all positions. The day's Imports are 12,000 bales. The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

Cotton business in Liverpool fell off a good deal, during the week ending yesterday, the total Sales having been 11,000 bales less than in the previous week, at 39,000 bales (including 1,000 East Indian); while the amount forwarded to consumers was 10,000 bales smaller, at 49,000 bales. The Imports are 2,000 bales more, at 59,000 bales. The total Stock had increased by 3,000 bales on the revised figures given by Reuter at the beginning of the week (1,670,000 bales) and, as it stood yesterday, it was 473,000 bales heavier than at the same time last year, and 524,000 bales above the figures for 1890. The Stock of Surats was 1,000 bales heavier than at the close of last week, at 35,000 bales. The total Visible Supply had diminished by 130,000 bales, while of Surats there were 18,000 bales more in sight ; and the comparative figures which we give below now show an increase in the total Supply of 1,056,000 bales and 1,657,000 bales as against last year and the year before, respectively, and, in the case of East Indian Cotton ; a falling off of 180,000 bales and 98,000 bales in the same comparison. The spot price of American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday was 1-16d. higher than on the previous Friday, while Arrivals had advanced 7-64d. to ½d. per lb. ; and the former was 1 3-16d. lower than it stood at last year at the same time, and 2½d. less than in 1890.

In New York, the price of ready Mid-Uplands was unchanged yesterday at 6¾ cents ; but July Futures were 5 points higher, at 6·89 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 10,000 bales, making the week's total again lighter than that for the corresponding week last year, but very much heavier than in 1890 ; and the total increase now shown is 169,000 bales, compared with last year, and 931,000 bales as against the year before. The quantity in sight yesterday was 8,430,000 bales, against 8,350,000 bales visible a week ago.

An advance of 3-16 cent. has taken place in the price of spot Cotton in New York to-day, at 6 15-16 cents; and July Futures are 8 points higher, at 6·97 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports are 7,000 bales, going against 10,000 bales last year, and 1,000 bales the year before.

The American crop figures to-day give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Week's receipts	64,000	73,000	23,000
,, exports to U. Kingdom ..	44,000	75,000	15,000
,, ,, Continent	55,000	47,000	26,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. '91	6,527,000	6,338,000	5,596,000
,, exports to U. K. do. ..	2,824,000	2,779,000	2,517,000
,, ,, to Continent do. ..	2,112,000	2,198,000	1,931,000
,, Stock in the Ports	950,000	572,000	315,000

The total visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 8th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1892.	1891.	1890
Total supply of all kinds	4,350,000	3,294,350	2,692,850
,, ,, Surats	358,000	537,670	636,36
For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—			
Stock in Liverpool	1,673,000	1,200,420	1,148,760
,, London	18,000	16,000	15,000
American afloat	120,000	115,000	53,000
East Indian ,,	20,000	42,000	112,000
Total ...	1,831,000	1,373,420	1,328,760
Price of Mid.-Americans	3¾d.	4 13-16d.	6¼d.
,, Good Dhollera	3¾d.	3¾d.	4 11-16d.
Difference	¼d.	15-16d.	1 7-16d.

IMPORTS OF PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS.—The usual monthly figures relating to shipments of *cotton cloth* and *twist* to India are to hand through Reuter ; and they show an increase in last month's missions to this port in every item of *cloth* both as compared with those for February, and with the shipments in March last year ; the excess in the principal line of *plain cottons* being some 7 million yards in the former comparison, and 6 million yards in the latter ; while shipments of *twist* were ¾ of a million lbs. less than in February, and 100,000lbs. below those in March 1891. For the first quarter of the present year also, shipments to this port have been heavier, in every item of goods than in the corresponding months in 1891; but in the case of *Fours* a diminution of some million lbs. is shown.

	March, 1892.	Feb. 1892.	March, 1891.
Bombay—			
Plain Cottons...yds.	43,200,000	36,150,000	37,250,000
Colored Cottons ,,	5,050,000	4,650,000	2,600,000
Printed Cottons ,,	10,850,000	8,200,000	7,450,099
Twist .....lbs.	950,000	1,200,000	1,050,000
Calcutta—			
Plain Cottons...yds.	73,000,000	75,500,000	66,400,000
Colored Cottons ,,	6,150,000	4,950,000	3,550,000
Printed Cottons ,,	3,900,000	4,100,000	2,900,000
Twist .....lbs.	750,000	850,000	800,000
Madras—			
Plain Cottons...yds.	5,850,000	8,650,000	3,750,000
Colored Cottons ,,	350,000	850,000	650,000
Printed Cottons ,,	900,000	1,050,000	900,000
Twist .....lbs.	650,000	1,150,000	1,200,000
	3 months 1892.		3 months 1891.
Bombay only—			
Plain Cottons...yds.	118,000,000		96,700,000
Colored Cottons ,,	14,600,000		9,300,000
Printed Cottons ,,	29,100,000		23,550,000
Twist .....lbs.	3,100,000		4,050,000

COTTON has been firm in our local market to-day, and prices may be called Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy higher ; but business has been upon a small scale, exporters having bought only 850 bales, consisting of 200 each of Julgaum, at Rs. 149 ; and Akola Ginned, at Rs. 158 ; and 150 each of Bengals, at Rs. 151 ; Barsee, at Rs. 162 ; and Indore, at Rs. 147 ; while the Mills have taken but 750 bales, made up of 350 Chalisgaum, at Rs. 144-5 ; and 200 each of Barsee, at Rs. 163 ; and Dhulia, at Rs. 144½ per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS have been steady in tone with a moderate export business passing in each market ; but prices of all descriptions are unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	8,834 bales.
Wheat	50,425 cwts.
Linseed	30,098 ,,
Rapeseed	20,430 ,,
Gingelly	3,638 ,,
Poppyseed	984 ,,
Groundnuts	3,046 ,,
Castorseed	2,610 ,,

FREIGHTS are quiet, but quotations are no lower ; no fresh business of any importance, however, has transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE again opened very firm for ready and April Mercantile Bills, three months' sight Credits having been quoted at 1s. 3¾d., of which a little business was done for April-May delivery, then at 1s. 3 13-32d. for April and the 6th May. The rate then advanced to 1s. 3 7-16d., which, however, was purely nominal, as nothing further came out, and at the close there were more buyers than sellers, for May delivery, at 1s. 3¾d. For Bank Paper, as usual on mail day, the demand has been small ; and unless Gold sellers again come out we hardly expect to see much of a further rise ; and the market closed quiet as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand.....1s. 3 7-32d.	to ¼d per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.....1s. 3 3-16d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight ...1s. 3 5-16d.	,,
Credits 3 months' sight ...1s. 3 7-16d.	,,
Francs 3 months' sight ...1·62½	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been active at some little advance in rates, Fours, for Money, having been quoted at 107⅜ ; at the same rate for the next settlement ; and at 107 1-16 for the May account, with buyers for the near account, and these were the closing rates ; with 4½, nominal quoted for the other denomination.

SHARES have remained quiet in tone, with little doing on any line, and quotations generally are unchanged.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATHS.

BARRON—March 24, at Dulwich, Col W Barrow, Bengal Staff Corps.
CLARKE—March 20, at Sion-place, Bath, Francis Philip Stainton, son of Col F C H Clarke, Surveyor-General of Ceylon, aged 25.
COTTON—March 18, at Bayswater, Jessie Catherine Cotton, widow of R R Cotton, Madras Civil Service, aged 68.
SPENCE—March 18, Capt E K E Spence, Bengal SC, son of late Gen J K Spence.
WRIGHT—Between March 4 and 11, at Punta Gorda, British Honduras, Phillip Bandinel Wright, Colonial Secretary's Office, Belize, son of late W D Wright, Treasurer of Ceylon, aged 27.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

HEWETT—April 10, at Middle Colaba, the wife of George B. Hewett, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1892.

THE farewell entertainment given by the Vice-Chancellor and Fellows of the Bombay University to Sir Raymond West, furnished the guest of the evening with the opportunity of expressing his high appreciation of the distinguished honour done him when the Chancellor of the University, in accordance with a unanimous vote, conferred upon him the Degree of Doctor of Laws. He acknowledged the cordial and kindly terms in which the Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor had spoken on that occasion, and the warmth and enthusiasm with which the references to his endeavour to do his duty throughout a long and arduous career were received by the audience. Sir Raymond very justly regarded the honour thus conferred upon him as doubly crowned by the invitation to meet his old academic friends in the Hall in which he had passed many useful days in the service of the University. He called to mind the meeting at his house five years since when he invited Members of the University to assemble and discuss several questions affecting the higher education. Many of the questions he then proposed for conversational discussion have not, he reminded his hearers, even yet been solved. It must be admitted that the problems involved in the discussion of the higher education still press for solution, but it seems to us that Sir Raymond West somewhat exaggerates their importance when he speaks of the enormous, even tremendous, part they are likely to play in the future of India. He might have added that these vast and portentous problems are not the exclusive heritage of India ; they are shared by all the countries in the world where the needs of the higher education have received the fullest recognition. Not the least urgent of the problems for which the immediate future must supply such solution as it can find, is how to put new wine into old bottles without causing the irremediable destruction of the bottles and much valuable vintage. Sir Raymond was obliged to restrict his survey of the vast field and to pass over in silence many points on which he would have liked to dwell. But while adverting regretfully to this limitation, he indicated with sufficient emphasis the importance which he attaches to the great social changes which are going on alike in India and in Europe—the general upheaval and reformation of society now visibly in progress—a change in which we must all take part under pain of being swallowed up in the new and mighty current if we do not swim with it. Sir Raymond regards the changes which are likely to take place in India as more portentous than in any country in Europe, because the new influences of which higher education is one of the most potent extend over a larger mass of individuals. This, we may take leave to doubt. The individuals in India brought under the influence of the new leaven, are, in proportion to the population as a whole, but a few thousands as compared to the numbers passed through the Universities in Germany, in France, and until recently in Russia.

In England the numbers who receive the higher education are not so large in proportion to the population as is the case on the Continent. And there is another factor which differentiates University education in England from that on the Continent ; it is in the main confined to the "classes," the masses having practically as little to do with Oxford and Cambridge as the bulk of the population in this country with the Universities of Bombay or Calcutta or Madras. The fact that the higher education in India, which is wholly exotic, and conveyed through the medium of a foreign tongue, cannot possibly for centuries to come permeate the population of India as a whole, or even in great part, may prove a safeguard against that general upset of society which is undoubtedly going on in countries where western culture is not an exotic, but acts upon populations susceptible to its influence. Sir Raymond West, in adverting to the leading theme on which he invited discussion five years ago, namely, the importance of University Education, spoke of it as still open to debate—subject to different opinions according to the different experiences and tendencies of those who examine it. But most people who give the subject any thought at all the importance of the higher education is incontestable. There are few who would hesitate to concur in Sir Raymond's view that without the flower of education the root and stock cannot flourish, and that to impair the higher education of a nation or community must have a blighting and destroying influence on the whole. The only question in doubt is the proportion the higher part, the crown of the edifice, should bear to the whole. The pediment of the Parthenon is very beautiful, supported on lofty and well proportioned pillars, resting on a base capable of bearing them and it. The architect triumphed in the adaptation of the parts to the whole, and the resulting harmony. With this reservation, in which the speaker would probably concur, the vindication of the importance of University training which formed the theme of Sir Raymond's address was eloquent and convincing. He spoke with the fervour of conviction when pointing to the advantages conferred upon young men who, leaving the enervating influence of home life, come under moral training and moral discipline under the authority and influence of men eminent in different branches of learning. Brought into contact with men of high ability and wide experience, they receive a new spirit and enthusiasm which strengthen their faculties and raise their ideal. The advantages to be derived from a liberal course of study before men enter upon the special training for professions of business are patent and undeniable. Sir Raymond West elicited from the Advocate-General hearty assent when he bore testimony to the progress of education which has brought men into the judicial and subordinate branches of the administration, who can carry on the work with a degree of success which would have been impossible thirty years ago, when men of liberal education were not to be found. It is an undoubted advantage to have young graduates of high character and intellectual type doing administrative work, and moulding their fellow-citizens to a higher appreciation of the blessings of orderly rule than was possible when uneducated men filled the subordinate offices. All this is excellent, and in so far as the Universities supply men qualified for such useful work, and recruit the professions by competent men there can be no question of the importance and value of the University training.

It is indisputable that a University "giving a course of systematic training in which nothing is neglected, and in which everything goes home to the student with a vigour derived from the inspiring words of the teacher" is of the highest value. But it is a question whether as a matter of fact all those who go through the University course do so under conditions which enable them to derive full advantage from it. It is one thing to provide excellent food, but without power of assimilation the result may be not only disappointing but injurious. The lady who asked Sir Raymond West why natives—whether of India or of Germany or of France, or of Russia is nothing to the purpose—should be educated up to so a high a point and make them look to Government situations, and after all have to fall back to be carpenters, or clerks put a question which requires a serious answer. It is admitted on all hands that the higher education, while qualifying men for work, the demand for which is by no means considerable, disqualifies or at all events gives a distaste for employment of a humbler kind. Not in India only but in every country in Europe, the administrative services, and the professions are unable to absorb a tithe of the thousands of young men who pass through the Universities and find all other careers closed to them. They cannot delve, and to beg they are ashamed. University honours are of no practical service to them. They cannot subsist upon the pittance which suffices for the graduates of Indian Universities in the same case, who are willing, as Mr. George Cotton recently mentioned, to serve for six months in a merchant's office without salary, in the hope of obtaining a place, the pay of which is twenty rupees a month. We drew attention, a short time since, to the official statistics which show that in France and in Germany the number of highly educated men and women, who find it impossible to obtain the only work for which their education has qualified them, far exceeds the number similarly situated in India. For four vacancies for junior clerks in a Government department in Paris there were nearly 5,000 applicants. For one surveyorship one thousand three hundred and thirty-eight surveyors applied. The Minister of Public Instruction has the names of twelve thousand lady-applicants for posts as teachers, and not one vacancy. The number of University students in Germany is over thirty thousand the number of medical students increases by fifteen hundred a year. In commenting on these and similar indications of the drift of things, we ask whether the time has not come to consider whether the scheme of modern education is correctly adjusted to modern conditions ? Had time and occasion served Sir Raymond West could have usefully dealt with this practical side of a very important problem for which a solution must somehow be found.

THE news wired by Reuter a few days ago of the appointment by the Pope of Dr. Herbert Vaughan, Roman Catholic Bishop of Salford, to succeed the late Cardinal Manning in the Archiepiscopal See of Westminster, will have been of much interest to the many millions of Roman Catholic subjects of the Queen. It will also have been the cause of considerable heart-burnings amongst certain coteries of clerical politicians. The Archbishop-designate is identified with the Tory and English section of Roman Catholics, represented by the Duke of Norfolk and the Catholic Union, as distinct from the Radical and Irish section, represented by Archbishop Walsh, and on occasions by the Irish M. P.s, with which the late Cardinal was in avowed sympathy. He belongs to an old Catholic family, almost the entire present generation of which has elected to enter the service of their Church. Of his five priest-brothers one was sometime Archbishop of Sydney, and one is a distinguished Benedictine Prior. Another is the eloquent Jesuit, Father Bernard Vaughan, well-known and much appreciated in English Catholic society for his charm of manner and exceptional conversational gifts. It will be remembered that this accomplished priest, who resembles one of the courtly Abbés of the times of the Grand Monarque, was spoken of in connection with the vacant See of Bombay, an appointment for which he would doubtless have felt an aversion fully equal to that entertained for it by its late incumbent. The new Archbishop of Westminster is the proprietor of the *Tablet*, the leading organ of the English Catholics, a journal which is conducted with much ability and a conspicuous absence of controversial bitterness, whether religious or political. It has steadily opposed the concession of Home Rule to Ireland on the lines of Mr. Gladstone's Bill, and has, following the example of the Pope himself, condemned boycotting and the more unscrupulous tactics of the League. It is in consequence anything but beloved by the Irish Episcopate. It will be difficult for any man to fill in the eyes of the English public the unique position which was filled by the late Cardinal. He combined in a quite remarkable way the dignity and accomplishments of a Prince of the Church with the influence and the popularity of a Tribune of the people. His incisive intellectual individuality, accentuated as it unquestionably was by a singular beauty of feature, of manner, and of voice, attracted and impressed people so widely dissimilar as the Prince of Wales and Mr. Stead, Lord Beaconsfield and Mr. John Burns. Although differing in many ways, Archbishop Vaughan has some points of resemblance to his illustrious predecessor. It is related of the Cardinal that on one occasion he said : "My successor may have the glory of building a cathedral : my boast shall be that for every Catholic child in the streets of this great city I have provided a Catholic school." The Bishop of Salford distinguished himself by much energy in the same cause. He has been one of the most active champions of denominational education in England. Dr. Vaughan also resembles Manning in the asceticism of his life. He is an indifferent speaker, but an effective writer, a remarkably striking-looking man, a good administrator, and much respected. He is likely to prove a Cardinal—the hat is sure to follow his appointment—more of the type of Wiseman than of Manning. That very fact may have influenced his selection at Rome. The tide of secessions from the Anglican Church has markedly ebbed since a 'vert was placed in supreme command of the Roman Catholic propaganda in England.

THE apology for Mr. Hume's circular which we published on Saturday is entitled to notice chiefly because the writer, a pleader in the Berars we believe, was chosen a few years since to go to England as a representative before those who chose to listen to him of the Congress movement in India. He has not, like wiser associates in that enterprise, disowned the reprehensible sentiments in that foolish document. The most that he does by way of suggestion that it may possibly fall short of perfect wisdom is to admit that to many friends of Mr. Hume and the Congress cause his plain speaking may appear "indiscreet or inexpedient from motives of policy." Mr. Mudholkar, however, refrains from saying if he himself is one of the "many friends" who thus mildly, and for reasons of expediency, disavow a pronouncement which many other friends of the Congress, we have reason to believe, look upon as being bad and reprehensible in itself. Is he, then, on the side of those who, like a well-known Calcutta paper, approve of the circular, but very much disapprove of the conduct of the "traitors," as they are called, who brought it to light. There were traitors in the camp, we were told the other day, and all patriots should be on their guard against them. We may leave to Mr.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MALAY RISING.

LONDON, APRIL 9.

Reuter's correspondent at Singapore telegraphs that the Malays in the interior have murdered Messrs. Harris and Stewart, two of the officers belonging to the Pahang Corporation.

A panic has taken place among the Europeans at Pekin, which is also threatened by the Malays.

THE STATE OF THE CANADIAN MILITIA.

Advices from Ottawa state that the Commanders of the forces in Canada report that the Canadian Militia is deplorably organised and especially the Infantry. The Artillery, they state, is defective and the guns of an obsolete pattern, and are partly unmountable and partly not fit to be fired.

THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE BOAT RACE.

The Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race which was rowed to-day resulted in a victory for Oxford.

THE FASTEST ON RECORD.

LATER.

The Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race yesterday was the fastest on record, the time from Putney to Mortlake being only nineteen minutes and twenty-one seconds.

The Oxford boat led throughout the course and won a good race by two lengths.

BRITISH TRADE IN THE FAR EAST.

At a meeting held yesterday a letter was read from Mr. Lowther, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, replying to the proposals made by Colonel Howard Vincent to further the utilization of the British Legations and Consulates for promoting trade, especially in Japan and China. Mr. Lowther in his letter says that the matter will receive the earliest attention of Mr. O'Connor, the newly-appointed British Minister at Pekin, who has already displayed a marked interest in furthering the trade of Great Britain, although the supineness of British merchants themselves had mostly foiled his efforts.

DEATH AT A STEEPLE-CHASE.

Captain Middleton, a gentleman-rider in the Lords and Commons Steeple-Chase, which took place yesterday, was thrown from his horse and killed.

THE CASE OF SERGEANT HOLDEN.

LONDON, APRIL 10.

Ex-Sergeant Holden has been sentenced to one year's hard labour for furnishing the plans of the Malta Defences to the French Government.

THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

CAIRO, APRIL 8.

His Imperial Majesty the Sultan has telegraphed to the Khedive conferring on him the administration of Sinai. The incident is now considered closed, but nevertheless, the *Firman* of investiture still remains unread.

It is understood that the British and Italian Ambassadors at the Porte have addressed the Grand Vizier regarding the *Firman*.

ANARCHISTS IN SPAIN.

MADRID, APRIL 10.

A man, named Munoz, the leader of the anarchists who supplied the bombs, which were to have been exploded in the Cortes, has been arrested here.

THE RUSSIAN FAMINE.

ST. PETERSBURG, APRIL 9.

It is officially stated that the famine in Russia will cost the Government thirty millions sterling, and is expected to cause a deficit of ten millions sterling in the year 1892.

A MONETARY CONGRESS SUGGESTED.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 8.

Mr. Springer has presented a Bill to the House of Representatives to authorise an International Monetary Congress to meet at Chicago, in August 1893, for the purpose of discussing the relation of gold to silver, the weight and fineness of coins, and the adoption of Universal coins.

SILVER PURCHASES.

The Treasury to-day purchased 224,000 ounces of Silver at prices arranging from 86·45 to 86·50.

FREE COTTON BAGGING.

The House of Representatives have passed the Free Cotton Bagging and Cotton Tie Bill.

THE BOMBAY MAILS.

LONDON, APRIL 9.

The homeward Bombay mails of the 26th ult. arrived at Brindisi to-day.

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS TO A MEDICAL OFFICER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 10.

Brigade-Surgeon Macleod, who is retiring, was presented last evening with an illuminated address in a handsome silver casket by the students of the Medical College.

THE CHIN-LUSHAI FRONTIER.

A telegram, dated 8th instant, from the Political Officer, Haka, on the Chin-Lushai Frontier, reports an engagement between the 80th Rifles, under Lieutenant Passingham, and a large body of Chins, in a village in which the Chief Munkon was hiding. The enemy was totally defeated, and the village burnt. Our loss was one killed and one wounded; whereas theirs was thirty-four killed and eighteen wounded.

THE PURSUIT OF THE WUNTHO SAWBWA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, APRIL 10.

Advices from Bhamo state that the pursuit of he Wuntho Sawbwa still continues. The military police rushed into his camp a few days ago, killing several of his followers. The Sawbwa, however, escaped.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BHUJ, APRIL 10.

Despite the extreme heat the Governor not only went through the long programme prepared for Saturday, but also paid two or three visits which were not officially arranged. After a ride round Bhuj early in the morning, and breakfast at the Residency, his Excellency held a levée, which was attended by all the small body of European gentlemen in the station. The levée was followed by a State visit from the Rao, which was subsequently returned by the Governor, the usual formalities being observed on both occasions. In the afternoon, his Excellency presided at the distribution of prizes to the students of the Alfred High School, and performed the ceremony of opening the Fergusson Museum and Library.

The Rao, in asking his Excellency to declare the new building open, gave a brief account of the origin of the joint institution.

The Governor addressed the assembly at some length, and first referred to the good work the Alfred School was doing, saying he was pleased to observe the anxiety on the part of the teachers to instil into the minds of the pupils high and noble thoughts. His Excellency referred in high terms of commendation to the encouragement given to education by the Rao, which was especially gratifying in view of this fact that so many men holding high positions in the world, and who should know better, were afraid to encourage education. These people, taking for their maxim the old saying "a little knowledge is a dangerous thing," professed to believe that dangers would accrue to society from education, but this was due to the incompleteness of their own education. The mischief was their education had been only that of the mind; not education of the heart and soul, for unless education carried with it moral training, it was indeed a danger. He sincerely congratulated the Rao on the public-spirited support given by him in Kutch to education. If Native Chiefs were prepared and he believed they were prepared to assist the British Government in the encouragement of education, then they might be the more sure that the Indian Empire would be united against all enemies who might attack it. Referring to the museum his Excellency enlarged on the advantages of such an institution. He hoped it would by degrees evoke a desire for that technical education which is only partially given in schools at the present time. The Governor afterwards opened the museum with a handsome gold and silver key presented by the Rao. Having inspected the building, Lord Harris left amidst much cheering. From the museum his Excellency, accompanied by the Rao, went to see a cricket match at the race-course, and subsequently viewed a splendid display of fire-works at the Idga on the Hamisar Tank, which was beautifully illuminated.

Afterwards the Governor drove to the Rao's palace, where all the European residents of the station were invited to a dinner given in his honour by the Rao. After dinner the Rao, the Dewan, and a large party of native gentlemen entered the banquetting hall, and his Highness, in proposing the toast of the evening, made a neat speech, in which he said that the peace which prevailed throughout her Majesty's dominions and the sense of perfect security that reigned everywhere afforded the best proof of the blessing of her rule. The toast having been enthusiastically drunk, the Rao proposed the health of the Governor. In the course of an excellently delivered speech, the Rao said H. E. the Governor being such a sagacious and sympathetic statesman, afforded the best guarantee, not only for ensuring the well-being and advancement of the people confided to his care, but for due protection being extended to the rights and privileges of Native States, thus drawing closer the bonds of happy union existing between those States and the British Government. The Governor, who was most warmly received, replied at some length, referring to the pleasure the visit had given him, and the kindness and hospitality of the Rao. He then alluded to the extensive trading operations of Kutch, to the establishment of trade between Kutch and Zanzibar, and said, "Knowing as I did, how wide the ramifications of that trade were, how interlocked with the residents of Bombay, a large number of whom are the Rao's subjects, it was obvious, apart from other considerations, that it was to the interest of the Government of Bombay to be on most friendly terms with his Highness." A performance by his Highness's Jetti Mals followed the banquet, after witnessing which his Excellency returned to the Residency. The Governor spent to-day quietly and left for Khari Bohar this evening.

IRREGULARITIES IN MALABAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 10.

The Hon. Mr. Bliss is going to Malabar as Special Commissioner to enquire into certain official irregularities.

THE TRIVANDRUM FIRES.

The recent fires in Trivandrum are now attributed by native officials to a mischief-making hobgoblin called Chathan. H. H. the Maharajah has issued orders for formally calling in a Namburipad Brahmin, who is reputed to be able to stop the proceedings of Chathans.

OBITUARY.

Mr. J. W. Hayes (senior), a well-known Bangalore lawyer, and proprietor of *Daily Post*.

LORD WENLOCK IN THE DISTRESSED DISTRICTS.

H. E. the Governor was at a village, called Maddil[illegible], in the Kurnool district, on Friday, with the Famine Commissioner.

NEWSPAPER AMENITIES IN LAHORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 9.

In the High Court to-day, before Mr. Justice Hill, an application was made on behalf of the *Akbar-i-Islam*, an Urdu daily paper, the *Mittra Villas*, a weekly Hindu paper, and the *People's Journal*, a weekly English paper, all published at Lahore, for leave to file a plaint against the Hon. Mr. Rattigan and Messrs. D. P. Masson, G. W. Allen, and James Lewis Walker, proprietors of the *Civil and Military Gazette*, also the editor, printer, and publisher. The action arose out of certain alleged defamatory articles published in October and November last. The plaint was admitted.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 9.

Colonel Dowden, Consulting Engineer for State Railways, Lucknow, will shortly go on leave.

The Hon'ble J. Woodburn, additional Member of the Viceroy's Council, is at Allahabad for a few days before going home on six months' furlough.

Colonel Pennington, Commanding Jullundur station, who was to have officiated for General Luck as Inspector-General of Cavalry, has, we regret to hear, had to go on five months' sick leave.

THE ROHILKHUND BANK.

Application to that effect having been made in the Court of the Deputy Commissioner, Naini Tal, the Allahabad Bank has been appointed provisional liquidator of the Rohilkhund and Kumaon Bank.

THE TASHON COLUMN.

The work of the Tashon Column, which has been marching through the highlands to the north of Haka for the past month or two is now over, and the Column broke up at the beginning of last week. Falam, the chief village of the Tashons, will in future be an independent Command.

THE CHARGE AGAINST LIEUTENANT GAY.

The court for the trial of Second-Lieutenant Gay, 7th Dragoon Guards, re-opened at 1 p.m., to-day The prisoner spoke for three-quarters of an hour telling his version of the case, namely, that he gave a cheque for £5 to his landlord, that it had apparently been miscarried, and that he knew nothing further of it. He said he had written home to Messrs. Cox and Co. to stop the cheque, but had taken no measures to do so locally. The prisoner further said he could have had no possible reason to commit the crime with which he was charged as his father, who was in affluent circumstances, would have sent him any money he required had he telegraphed for it. The Hon'ble Mr. Rattigan spoke at great length for upwards of two hours, maintaining that neither charge was supported by a tittle of evidence. Connecting the prisoner with either offence, he suggested that the cheque sent to the landlord might very easily have fallen into the hands of some one of the suspicious characters who were in Umballa for the races at that time, and who might have altered and cashed it. Mr. Rattigan alluded very strongly to the gross carelessness of the officials of the Bank in cashing without reference to the endorser a cheque so obviously altered. He commented strongly on the failure of any person at the Bank to identify the prisoner as the person who came to obtain the money for the cheque. With regard to the identification of the signatures, he stated that the prisoner signed all cheques and similar documents as "George Gay"; whereas this voucher for the receipt of the money was signed "G. Gay." He protested that testimony to handwriting was a most fallacious test, and that such evidence was of little practical value. Although he had only been able to prove it by the evidence of his bearer, the prisoner had only failed to produce the counterfoils of his cheques, because he had lost his chequebook on the march to the Aligarh camp. Mr. Rattigan concluded with a stirring appeal to the Court to accord to his client a full and honourable acquittal.

The Court adjourned till Monday, when the prosecutor will make his address, and the Judge-Advocate will sum up.

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

REUTER Reports that the Inter-University Boat-race, on Saturday, who was by Oxford making their 26 as against 22 victories. The following were the names and latest weights of the crews:—Cambridge. E. W. Lord (Trinity Hall), (bow), 11st. 04lb.; R. G. Neill, (Jesus), 11st. 11lb.; G. Franckly (Third Trinity), 12st. 4lb.; E. T. Fison (Corpus), 12st. 9lb.; W. Landale (Trinity Hall), 13st. 1lb; G. C. Kerr (First Trinity), 12st. 4lb.; C. T. Fogg-Elliot (Trinity Hall), 11st. 9lb.; G. Elin (Third Trinity) (stroke), 10st. 11lb.; J. V. Braddon (Trinity Hall) (cox.), 8st. 8lb. Oxford: H. B. Cotton (Magdalen) (bow), 9st. 13lb.; J. A. Ford (Brasenose), 11st. 12lb.; W. A. S. Hewett (University), 12st. 0lb.; F. E. Robeson (Merton), 13st. 7lb.; V. Nickalls (Magdalen), 13st. 0lb.; W. A. L. Fletcher, (Christ Church) 13st. 7lb.; R. P. P. Rowe (Magdalen), 11st. 10lb.; C. M. Pitman (New) (stroke), 11st. 13lb.; J. P. Heywood-Lonsdale (New) (cox.), 8st. 8lb.

PREVIOUS RESULTS.

Yr.	Place of Rowing.	Winner.	M.	S.	Won by
1839	Westmin. to Put.	Camb.	31	40	1 min. 45 sec.
1840	Westmin. to Put.	Camb.	29	30	2-3rds length.
1841	Westmin. to Put.	Camb.	32	30	1 min. 4 sec.
1842	Westmin. to Put.	Oxford	30	45	13 sec.
1845	Putney to Mort.	Camb.	23	30	30 sec.
1846	Mortlake to Put.	Camb.	21	0	Two lengths. (a)
1849	Putney to Mort.	Camb.	32	0	Many lengths.
1849	Putney to Mort.	Oxford	1	Foul	Foul.
1852	Putney to Mort.	Oxford	21	36	27 sec.
1854	Putney to Mort.	Oxford	25	20	11 strokes.
1856	Mortlake to Put.	Camb.	25	50	Half length.
1857	Putney to Mort.	Oxford	22	35	35 sec. (b)
1858	Putney to Mort.	Camb.	21	23	22 sec.
1859	Putney to Mort.	Oxford	24	40	Camb. sank.
1860	Putney to Mort.	Camb.	26	5	One length.
1861	Putney to Mort.	Oxford	23	30	48 sec.
1862	Putney to Mort.	Oxford	24	41	30 sec.
1863	Mortlake to Put.	Oxford	23	6	43 sec.
1864	Putney to Mort.	Oxford	21	40	26 sec.
1865	Putney to Mort.	Oxford	21	24	Four lengths.
1866	Putney to Mort.	Oxford	25	35	15 sec.
1867	Putney to Mort.	Oxford	22	40	Half length.
1868	Putney to Mort.	Oxford	20	56	Six lengths.
1869	Putney to Mort.	Oxford	20	5	Three lengths (c).
1870	Putney to Mort.	Camb.	22	4	1½ length.
1871	Putney to Mort.	Camb.	23	5	One length.
1872	Putney to Mort.	Camb.	21	15	Two lengths (d).
1873	Putney to Mort.	Camb.	19	5	3½ lengths (e).
1874	Putney to Mort.	Camb.	22	5	2½ lengths.
1875	Putney to Mort.	Oxford	22	2	Ten lengths.
1876	Putney to Mort.	Camb.	20	20	Eight lengths.
1877	Putney to Mort.	dead heat	21	8	&
1878	Putney to Mort.	Oxford	22	10	Half length.
1879	Putney to Mort.	Camb.	21	18	2½ lengths.
1880	Putney to Mort.	Oxford	21	23	3 lengths (f).
1881	Putney to Mort.	Oxford	21	5	Three lengths (g).
1882	Putney to Mort.	Oxford	20	2	Seven lengths.
1883	Putney to Mort.	Oxford	21	8	Four lengths (h).
1884	Putney to Mort.	Camb.	21	0	½ lengths (i).
1885	Putney to Mort.	Oxford	21	3	6 Three lengths.
1886	Putney to Mort.	Camb.	22	2	9-3rds length.
1887	Putney to Mort.	Camb.	20	5	2¾ lengths.
1888	Putney to Mort.	Camb.	20	4	8 Five lengths.
1889	Putney to Mort.	Camb.	20	1	4 Three lengths.
1890	Putney to Mort.	Oxford	21	3	One length (j)
1891	Putney to Mort.	Oxford	21	48	Half length.

The first contest between the two Universities was at Henley in 1829; the next in 1836.
(a) First race rowed in outriggers.
(b) First race in present style boats without keels.
(c) Sliding seats used for first time.
(d) The Oxford bow-man caught a crab and sprung his oar when leading.
(e) Rowed on a Tuesday. (h) Rowed in a snowstorm.
(f) Rowed on a Monday. (i) Rowed on a Friday.
(g) Rowed on a Wednesday.

CONVALESCENT HOME AT KHANDALLA.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR has kindly consented to open this building on Saturday, 23rd inst., at 5 p.m. The G. I. P. Railway has arranged to despatch a special train, at 1-15 p.m., Bombay time, and first-class return tickets will be issued to Khandalla and Lanowli at single fares. These tickets will be available for the return journey, either by the special, which will leave Khandalla at 8-15 p.m. the same evening, or by any of the ordinary trains up to and including Monday, 25th inst. We expect a good many persons will avail themselves of this opportunity to inspect the charming design of Mr. J. Adams, the Architect, as well as the beautiful site on which the home is situated.

ENGLISH, POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 25.

WHETHER it is the calm that comes before the storm, or what it is, I will not pretend to say, but politics this week have been extremely quiet after the more or less genuine excitement of the previous fortnight. Quite eight days have elapsed without the members of her Majesty's Government finding themselves voting with the minority, and what is more, the forces under the command of Mr. Balfour are fighting less sulkily than at the beginning of the Session. The Conservative Press attributes the apparent improvement in the *morale* of the Tory party to the manner in which the Opposition have overdone their disinterested lamentations at Mr. Balfour's alleged breakdown as a leader; and I am not sure that they are wrong. You will remember that when these complaints were first uttered, I ventured to suggest that they were rather unfair to the new leader. Mr. Balfour may be destined to become as great a failure as First Lord of the Treasury as he was, according to the admissions of some of his opponents, a success as Minister for Ireland; but prudent persons will prefer to suspend their judgment until they have seen a little more of him in his present capacity, unless they agree with the *Star* that he is foredoomed to failure by his "utter want of sympathy."

Now that there does not appear to be much chance of a dissolution so early as was expected ten days ago, the public are devoting more attention to the facts connected with the Rainhill murders, and to the characteristic attempts of our Washington friends to make John Bull "sit up," as they would phrase it, than to the doings in Parliament. Mr. Balfour, by the practice he has adopted of dovetailing discussions and dealing piece-meal with controversial questions, is giving us plenty of variety. His plan is not universally approved, but if its object is, as it seems to be, to curtail the length of speeches in the House of Commons, everyone but the long-winded members themselves will wish the scheme every success. A Scotch lawyer, Mr. Robertson, raised an interesting discussion on Tuesday on the law relating to combinations, but did not succeed in persuading the House to condemn as unjust the common-law doctrine of conspiracy by which persons are made punishable for combining to do acts which in themselves are not criminal. The point is that a thing done by one individual is not illegal, but the same thing done by him in conjunction with others makes them liable to punishment. Mr. Matthews, speaking for the Government, chose to consider Mr. Robertson's action an attempt to obtain indirect sanction of boycotting and the plan of campaign, and having impressed the back benches with that belief of course the motion was defeated. The only other debate of first-class importance was that on Mr. Leake's Mines (Eight) Hours Bill. The voting was as mixed as the attitude of the labour representatives. The rejection of the measure was in fact proposed by one of their number. The Bill was thrown out by a majority of 112, and both sides profess to be content with the result. Sir William Harcourt and Lord Randolph Churchill voted with the minority, Mr. Morley and Sir Lyon Playfair with the majority. The neo-Radicals are declaring that by his vote, on Wednesday, Mr. John Morley has voluntarily surrendered all chance of succeeding to the leadership of the Liberal party. Not that the neo-Radicals like Sir William Harcourt, but they like less Honest John's steady refusal to be manipulated by our *fin de siècle* economists.

People are curious to know what is Colonel Nolan's object in deciding to ask next week the entire cost entailed on the estimates "by dressing Highland Regiments in their national costume." So staunch a Nationalist as Colonel Nolan cannot surely object to the brave Highlanders wearing the kilt. This would be very ungracious after the stir made by himself and his friends about the punishment inflicted on the patriotic Private O'Grady for refusing to remove a shamrock from his coat on St. Patrick's Day when ordered to do so by his Captain. If Colonel Nolan means to lay sacrilegious hands on the garments of Caledonia's warriors, he will soon find that he has to meet the Campbells face to face. One of Lord Colin Campbell's brothers—for the moment I forget which—has for some time past constituted himself the special guardian of the Highland soldiery's picturesque attire, and he is, no doubt, on the alert.

A propos of the shamrock incident it is possible to make too much of the grievance even in times when Opposition members are rather hard-up for grievances, but the general opinion in the House appears to be that, although military insubordination cannot in any circumstances be permitted, it would perhaps have been as well if Captain Tindal had affected short-sightedness on the occasion in question. Some members last night seemed unable to believe in the possibility of anyone not knowing that the 17th of March is St. Patrick's Day, but Mr. Balfour confessed that although he happened, as a Scotchman should, to know when St. Andrew's Day occurred, he could not say off-hand the particular period of St. George's Day. Not being an Englishman, the First Lord of the Treasury may be forgiven for his ignorance, but it is doubtful if the majority of Englishmen are any wiser. Certainly they have not the same means for remembering St. George's Day as Irishmen have of remembering St. Patrick's Day, and Scotchmen St. Andrew's Day. Whether it is that Englishmen are less patriotic than Hibernians or Caledonians, or show their patriotism in another way, somehow or other, the 23rd of April generally passes in England without any fuss on the part of the sons of St. George. Mr. Stanhope, the War Minister, was not quite so conciliatory when called to account for the sternness of Thomas O'Grady's superior officers, and it is possible that it will be sometime before he hears the last of the matter. Quite a considerable debate sprang up on the momentous subject when the third reading of the Consolidated Fund Bill was reached, the Nationalists endeavouring not without success to extract a promise from Mr. Stanhope that Thomas O'Grady's career in pursuit of a Field-Marshal's baton should not be injured by his momentary inability to combine patriotism to his mother-country with proper obedience. The Secretary of State for War, however, rather detracted from the graciousness of this concession by hinting darkly at other shortcomings of the enthusiastic private. Mr. Stanhope admitted that the shamrock offence had been purged, and "although he did not wish to say—he would rather not be called upon to say—too much with regard to the man's previous character, yet he would," he added "take care that the man's conduct on St. Patrick's Day would not be recorded in the future to his detriment." So far as O'Grady is concerned the Irish members were for the time being satisfied, but one of them, the aristocratic Sir Thomas Esmonde, intends to call attention to a similar outrage in connection with the Carlow Militia, the Sergeant-Major of which, in all probability an Irishman, is said to have with needless roughness ordered some men who were sporting the national emblem on their caps to "throw away those tufts of grass," while another Irish representative intends to introduce a Shamrock Disabilities Removal Bill for the protection of his countrymen in the British Army. Mr. Stanhope has some admirable qualities as a Minister, but as we have found out long ago unfailing tact is not one of his strongest points. If it be the fact that the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Ireland sports the shamrock on St. Patrick's Day, what possible harm could there have been in admitting the fact? There was more excuse for the plea that the Government in their corporate capacity were not aware whether the late Duke of Clarence wore the shamrock out of compliment to Dr. Magee, when that great Irishman was enthroned as Archbishop of York.

Mr. Schwann proposes, on Monday, to ask Mr. Curzon whether the attention of the Government has been called to a statement in the *Daily News*, that on the 25th ultimo, in the neighbourhood of "Nusseerabad, India," some soldiers of the 2nd Gloucester Regiment whilst out shooting killed a peacock (which according to the gentleman from Manchester is regarded as a sacred bird "by the Indian people," the whole of them I suppose) and on a hue and cry being raised retired to the Cantonment, but before reaching it fired two shots, and wounded one native on the thigh and shot another dead, and if this be true, have the suspected parties been placed under arrest, and what is the result of any investigation, which may have taken place?

Mr. Seymour Keay has not yet done with the death of Bulwant Rao at Ujein. Early next week he is to move for the correspondence relating to the inquiry into the circumstances of that event.

Sir Juland Danvers, the much-respected Secretary of the Public Works Department, an appreciative notice of whose official career recently appeared in the *Times*, has this week finally severed his connection with India Office after fifty years. He will be entertained by his former colleagues on Tuesday, at Limmer's Hotel. Sir Alfred Lyall is to preside, and I understand that about forty members of the India Office staff have intimated their intention of being present. The next official of the India Office to be compulsorily retired under the new rule is, I believe, the Accountant-General, Mr. Thomas William Keith, who was a writer on the old establishment of the East India House as far back as 1845. His appointment ceases next year. Nothing is known as to who Sir Juland Danvers's successor is likely to be. Viscount Cross may decide to bring in an outsider, but in official circles it is hoped that Mr. Clement S. Colvin, who has for a long time filled the position of Assistant Secretary of the Department, may be selected. The promotion of Mr. Colvin would to some extent remove the dissatisfaction that has existed in the Home Civil Service, since on a similar occasion a year or so ago Mr. Edmund Neil, C.I.E., the able and experienced Assistant Secretary of the Political Department, was passed over on the resignation of Sir Edward Bradford. It was stated at the time that clever University men would not compete for posts in the India Office if all hope of attaining to the higher positions were denied them, and, if I am correctly informed, there is already a tendency on the part of the best of the Civil Service candidates to look elsewhere in Whitehall for employment.

Sir John Strachey, it may be of interest to many of your readers to know, is at present engaged in the preparation of a work on the late Earl of Lytton's Indian Viceroyalty. The selection of Sir John Strachey to perform this task will surprise no one. The materials for the book were prepared by Lord Lytton himself. In his will published, a few weeks ago, he wrote:—"And as regards all the written and printed records of my administration in India, which will be found at Knebworth House, in bound volumes, I request my said wife to endeavour to obtain the assistance of some statesman or writer, in whose ability and character she has confidence for the production of a complete record of my Indian Administration." It has been an open secret for some time past that what Sir J. Strachey is now doing for Lord Lytton's Indian career, Sir W. W. Hunter has lately been doing for Lord Reay's Bombay rule. According to a literary paper, the volume in question consists of 500 pages, and will shortly be published by Mr. Henry Frowde. "The object of the book," it is mentioned, "is not to magnify the Governor, but to show, by a concrete example, the practical working of British rule in an Indian Province." An "Indian Province," indeed! Have you noticed how fond some officials, particularly those who hail from Upper India, are of referring to Bombay and Madras as provinces? The gentlemen of the India Office, too, who draw up answers to questions put to the Under-Secretary of State in the House of Commons, seem to forget that Bombay and Madras are presidencies and not provinces. With many, of course, who describe the western and southern presidencies as "provinces," the wish is doubtless father to the thought.

Mr. George Batten, at a meeting of the Indian Section of the Society of Arts yesterday, read a powerful paper in defence of the opium policy of the Government of India. The audience was one of the largest and most distinguished that has ever assembled at the well-known institution in the Adelphi, the majority of those present being favourable to the views enunciated by Mr. Batten. The paper besides being unusually able was very voluminous. In reading it Mr. Batten omitted a great deal, and yet he occupied an hour-and-a-quarter. It is impossible in the space at my command to attempt to give anything like a summary of what must be considered the best general indictment of the Prohibitionists that has been made since the octogenarian, Sir Rutherford Alcock read a paper, some years ago, in the same room. Sir Rutherford was present, and would have taken part in the discussion if there had been time. Owing to the length of the paper and of the earlier speeches several distinguished authorities, including Sir Joseph Fayrer and Sir George Birdwood, were shut out, but the remarks they intended to make will appear in the Society's *Journal* in due course. Mr. Samuel Smith, M.P., led off the debate in a fairly temperate speech from the point of view of an Anti-Opiumist though as he was careful to point out not as a thick and thin supporter of the Society for the suppression of the trade. Mr. Smith is not in favour of a leap in the dark; he will be satisfied—if he can get it—with the gradual extinction of what he considers a pernicious and soul destroying traffic. An amusing passage-of-arms took place between Mr. Smith and Sir Thomas Wade. Mr. Smith, who rather oddly styled Sir Thomas, the predecessor instead of successor of Sir Rutherford Alcock as British Minister at Pekin, made a great impression on the audience by some quotations from a pamphlet by the former. Among other things, the writer stated that we had gained no footing in China except by force. In reply to a question as to what Sir T. Wade's position was when he wrote these words, Mr. Smith replied, "Sir Thomas was Secretary of the Legation and he would not have written that if he had not known it to be true." Sir Thomas Wade amidst great laughter at Mr. Smith's expense, remarked, "It is quite true, but it had nothing to do with opium." After Mr. Smith resumed his seat Sir Thomas Wade had his innings and acquitted himself well, though it is a pity that he devoted so much of his speech to his personal differences with the previous speaker. What the meeting wanted was not so much the opinions of this or that individual, however eminent, but facts, and these they got from Mr. Horatio Nelson Lay, C.B., who as the Chinese Secretary to Lord Elgin's special mission, was able to speak with authority. It was generally regarded as a pity that being confined to ten minutes he could not complete what he intended to say. When Sir Lepel Griffin was called upon about half-past-six, the more noisy section of the Prohibitionists became rather disorderly. They shouted "shame," and one fiery gentleman who brandished a blue-book and was understood to announce himself as from Bombay—who could it be?—said something about Sir Lepel having been invited to speak merely to get his speech in the *Times*. These gentlemen thought that Sir Lepel received the interruptions with characteristic calmness and was to be the last speaker, but that was not the case. At the conclusion of Sir Lepel's observations, Mr. Alexander, the Secretary of the Anti-Opium Society, was permitted to argue the question as an extremist. I left before the meeting finished, but I am told that it went on until seven, and would have been continued until a later hour if the rooms had not been required at eight for another purpose. An adjournment was suggested, but at this season of the year the programme of the Society of Arts is a very busy one, and a convenient vacant date was not available. A second meeting would not have exhausted the subject, and it may be hoped, that now the advocates of the *status quo* appear to have woke up to the danger of leaving the field to their opponents, some means will be found of continuing the controversy. Whether without some organization the active propaganda of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade can be effectually counteracted is extremely doubtful. But who is to take the lead in setting on foot such an organization?

LADY BUTHER is to be represented in this year's Academy by a picture which she has been painting during her stay in Egypt, and it is called "A Halt on a Forced March."

PRINCESS MAUD of Wales has been in delicate health for some time past, but it is hoped that she will be much benefitted by her stay on the Riviera. Princess Maud will probably go to some bracing place in Switzerland or the Tyrol early in the summer, and in August she is to take the baths at Vichy.

HUME *VS.* H. E. BARON HARRIS, GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF PUBLIC OPINION.

COMMON SENSE DIVISION.

(Before Mr. Justice VOX POPULI.)

HIS LORDSHIP, in giving judgment in this case, said: The evidence in this interesting case having been completed the court has taken time to consider its judgment. The plaintiff is a gentleman who after having served her Majesty in various capacities as a member of the Bengal Civil Service for thirty-three years, retired from that service in 1882, and has since been principally occupied in managing and directing the affairs of an Indian association, styling itself the "Indian National Congress." The defendant is the distinguished young statesman who at present has the honour of representing her Majesty as the Governor of Bombay. The above association, of which the plaintiff Hume is the General Secretary, consists of a large but varying and uncertain number of Indian gentlemen, whose object appears to be to set right whatever, in the opinion of the few educated men who are their leaders, is wrong in the whole world of Indian politics, by the simple method of substituting for the Indian gentlemen of light and leading who have hitherto been selected by the responsible authorities of the country to hold seats in the Legislative Councils of the Empire, men of the people nominated by election. We offer no opinion as to whether the ills which this association seeks to redress are, all of them, real ills, or whether the charmingly simple means by which it proposes to redress them is, in itself, desirable or likely to be effectual; these are points which it is unnecessary for the purposes of this case for us to decide. But the plaintiff Hume undoubtedly holds the opinion that if British India is to be saved at all from impending ruin, the Indian National Congress is the instrument divinely appointed for saving it, and, holding this opinion, it is natural that he should regard the attendance at the annual Christmas gatherings of the Congress, which he has hitherto so ably organized and superintended, of large crowds of native gentlemen from all parts of India, as the most important function which can devolve, upon those gentlemen in the course of the year. It may be here remarked that for the purposes of the Congress, it does not appear to be of importance that the vast number of gentlemen there assembled should comprise chiefly, or even in a large proportion, men who are capable of giving and have given, careful thought to the difficult questions on which the Congress pronounces its verdict; it is sufficient if they come prepared to support their leaders, to reaffirm whatever any previous Congress has laid down, and to carry by acclamation the resolutions which are placed before them. It has been necessary to explain thus briefly the aims of the Indian National Congress and its "modus operandi" in order to understand the importance attached by the plaintiff to the appearance at the last gathering at Nagpur—which Mr. Hume had announced would be the last of his "personally conducted" meetings—of the largest possible number of Indian gentlemen, and the chagrin which he must naturally have felt when he discovered or thought that he had discovered that "the Government of Bombay or some authority subordinate to that Government, in that Government's name, had issued a confidential circular to all Government Pleaders prohibiting them from attending the Nagpur Congress." This annoying discovery Mr. Hume lost no time in communicating to the "Bombay Gazette," at the same time threatening every official, high or low, who may have been concerned in the issue of the circular with the dire results that must follow on his—the plaintiff's—bringing the circular to the notice of the Viceroy, the British Press and the British Parliament. Nothing further might, perhaps, have been heard of the matter, but that the District Judge of Thana, several days after the publication of Mr. Hume's letter in the newspaper, and when the sittings of the Congress at Nagpur had already commenced, was led, as he says, by Mr. Hume's letter, to write in to Government to ask "whether any circular had been issued forbidding Government Pleaders to attend the National Congress." We are at a loss to understand why the curiosity of the District Judge was so suddenly excited on this point. We are not informed that the much respected Rao Bahadur, who is the Government Pleader in his court, was anxious to repair to Nagpur, and we are, upon the whole, surprised to find that the Government of Bombay did not repress this uncalled for inquisitiveness on the part of one of its officers and instruct him in becoming diplomatic language to have the goodness to confine his attention to his judicial duties. The Government of Bombay appears, however, to have been quite willing to afford the District Judge the information he was so desirous of having, and on the 6th January last—some days after the gentlemen who had figured at the Nagpur Congress had all returned to their respective homes—it issued a Resolution on the subject, and with the benevolent view, no doubt, of enlightening all the world, as well as the inquiring District Judge, promptly caused that resolution to be placed on the Editor's table. It is upon this resolution that the charge against the defendant, which we are called upon to investigate, is based.

The Resolution directed that "the District Judge of Thana should be informed that the information supplied to Mr. Hume is devoid of foundation and untrue." The charge which the plaintiff brings against the defendant with respect to this order is that he has been guilty of quibbling.

The issues, therefore, which we have to try are:
(1) What constitutes the offence of quibbling?
and
(2) Whether the Resolution in question amounts to that offence?

We may say at once, with regard to the first issue, that we have searched the authorities in vain for any precedent where quibbling has been treated as a criminal offence. It is a civil offence simply; and there can be no two opinions that if the defendant has committed this offence, he did so very civilly. But what is quibbling? In order to settle this question, we have endeavoured to ascertain, as we are bound to do, (vide Maxwell on Interpretation) and several learned and very lengthy judgments of Sir Raymond West and other great authorities, too numerous to mention, what is the true grammatical and etymological construction to be placed on the term quibbling. We find that it is derived from the Latin word "quod libet" and that literally it means "a what you please." That is a strictly legal definition, the value of which the members of the Bar will entirely appreciate.

The word has, however, acquired a somewhat more definite meaning, and it is used to express, and, in this case, we must take it to mean "an evasion of a question by playing upon words."

Now the facts, as fully established by the documents which are before the Court, are; (1) that no order had been issued by the Government of Bombay, or by anybody else, prohibiting Government Pleaders from attending the Nagpur Congress or any other Congress; (2) that a confidential order of the Government of India had been communicated to the Legal Remembrancer by the Government of Bombay in March, 1891, and by him had been forwarded to all the Government Pleaders in this Presidency, in which the Government of India exempted Government Pleaders from the rules applicable to Government servants in respect of attending or organizing political meetings or agitations, but warned them that, whilst they might follow their own inclinations in any matter of political interest, their being brought into notoriety as partizans might interfere with the proper performance of their

had issued a circular prohibiting Government Pleaders from attending the Nagpur Congress, bona fide considered, when the Resolution was penned that that information was void of foundation. Before concluding this judgment there are two matters, which have come to our notice during the investigation of the case, on which we think it our duty to record our opinion. The first relates to the conduct of the plaintiff himself. We regret to observe that this gentleman, who quite recently informed a crowd of his Poona admirers that their Bengali brethren did not know the difference between independence and impudence, and exhorted them ever to be independent and never impudent, has yet allowed himself to be guilty of an unwarrantable piece of impudence in jilting at H. E. the Governor of Bombay, in a letter which he had inserted in the public newspapers, as a "young man," whom it was his, the plaintiff's, mission to teach what was right. We fear that such a teacher would be a very undesirable one, the first essential in a good teacher being, in our opinion, that he should teach by example as well as by precept; the other matter relates to the Legal Remembrancer, whose share in the matter before us has been animadverted upon in some quarters. That gentleman has not been called before us to give evidence. We understand that he is, as usual, too busily engaged in endeavouring to solve the thousand and one legal conundrums which are ever being prepared for him by active-minded officials throughout the Presidency, to permit of his appearing here. He has, therefore, not had an opportunity of defending his views as to the rules which would apply to Government Pleaders in respect of their engaging in political affairs. We can only say, therefore, that it is not to us a matter of surprise that the Legal Remembrancer should deem it desirable, that the Government Pleaders should be subject to the same rules as Government servants. These rules, to use his own words, prescribe only "very reasonable restrictions," which "every body who accepts public duties and remuneration for their discharge from Government" may fairly be expected to submit to. Their requirements are, moreover, clear and intelligible; whilst the orders of the Government of India regarding Government Pleaders are so extremely vague that it will be difficult, we think, for those gentlemen to understand them and still more difficult for their official superior or the local government to apply them. We find, for the defendant, but considering that the information received by the plaintiff was not entirely "devoid of foundation," we order that each party pay his own costs.

NOTES FROM JUBBULPORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

JUBBULPORE, APRIL 7.

In the Central Jail, yesterday, two convicts were beaten by a convict-warder and two other convict overseers. One man died, and the other is in hospital. It is stated that the prisoners were working in the *durrie* or carpet-shed, and not having done a day's work to the satisfaction of their superiors, they were removed to what is called the "octagon," where, it is alleged, they were beaten under instruction of the native official. Mr. Pasley, the City Superintendent of Police, lost no time and repaired to the scene of the accident. Colonel Mallett, the Superintendent, immediately went to the Jail on being informed. Mr. Pasley held an enquiry, and the result is that the octagon-officer and three convict officers are under arrest, and will be proceeded against on the 8th inst. Mr. Cooke, I.C.S., Officiating Deputy Commissioner, investigates this unfortunate case.

There is great discontent among the employes of the G. I. P. R., owing to the irregularity with which they are paid. The Agent should immediately enquire into it. The District Traffic Superintendent has represented the hardship. It appears, the cashier has to come all the way from Bombay, 616 miles, to disburse the salaries, which, of course, is the cause of keeping the poor people waiting. A better arrangement can be made by sending a cheque in favour of the Superintendent on the Treasury Officer here.

General Barnard and Mr. Goodridge, I.C.S., Additional Commissioner, have gone to Pachmari to meet the Viceroy. His Excellency goes to the Bari forest for big game on the 9th and returns to Pachmari on the 14th instant, making a halt of three days, and leaving the sanitarium on Monday.

The Municipal elections are late, and nothing is being done to accelerate them. It is to be hoped that the *nara ka wasta* members, who are neither ornamental, or useful will be ousted. Some wards are sadly neglected. It would not be a bad precedent if the president and members would visit the wards at least once in two months, and see the state of them.

The weather is becoming uncomfortable. The hot winds have commenced. It is a consolation to know that, at times, our station is the coolest in India on the plains. Influenza, I am glad to say, has bidden us adieu.

Owing to the pilgrims, who were sent from Allahabad during the past ten days, there were several deaths in the trains and at Manickpur. At our station, two were found dead in the carriage, two died outside the station, one on the road to the hospital, and twelve in hospital. Of course, on different dates.

The Sky Races were very tame. They took place on 29th and 31st instant. Very few spectators went to the races. This is probably owing to the fact, that few civilians were aware of the event. There seems to be a gulf between the military and civil. The Nerbudda Club is not a bed of roses.

GUARDS ON THE G. I. P.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Kindly allow me space in your esteemed columns to bring to the notice of the authorities concerned the system obtaining in the Wari Bunder Yard, which necessarily contributes to deprive guards of their prescribed hours of rest. If the full complement of men of that grade, allotted for Wari Bunder, all perform their duty as guards, there will be no ground for complaint, because all the men will then get their due share of rest. But unfortunately, many of them are detailed for a hydra-headed "special duty" all the year round, which robs the remaining men of their proper rest. For instance, there are three or four "spoilt sons," who are perpetually hanging on on so-called yard duty, which consists in doing shunting master's work in forming and despatching trains. There are half-a-dozen shunting-masters for the purpose sanctioned for the yard; namely, three by day and three by night. What becomes of these men, I am not in a position to assert with any degree of certainty. But it is a fact that one or some of them are daily *non est*, or there would be no necessity for guards taking their place. It is not in the busy months alone that this practice is carried on; even in the slack season it is followed. There are a host of number-takers, so to speak, who should, properly speaking, fill the places of shunting-masters. On the contrary, a brace of Eurasians, a Mahomedan, and a Hindu guard are the favourites deputed to superintend the shunting operations in the yard, with the result that they are seldom, if ever, seen to work a train. If they do, the exceptions are akin to the transit of Venus few and far between.

On the occasion of the recent visit of H. E. the Viceroy to Bombay over a dozen sets of guards were told off for "special duty" from Wari Bunder, and distributed between Bori Bunder, Byculla, and Masjid Bunder stations, where the men for four long days enjoyed a veritable *otium cum dignitate*. The result was, as might be expected, that the remaining men at Wari had to sweat blood for four days as they had to sign out with scarcely, in some cases, two or three hours' rest. Supposing in those time, an accident had occurred, through the guards not having had sufficient rest, who would have been responsible, I ask? In these busy times goods guards barely get a couple or or three hours rest at out-stations, and it is hard lines that they should be so cruelly deprived of rest at home stations as well in being turned out with barely three or four hours' rest at their homes, which, in the great majority of cases, are situated miles away from Wari Bunder. There was no necessity, in the first place, for such a large number of guards to have been taken away from Wari Bunder to do what may be termed purely police duty. The head-guards, as a result, who would otherwise have got a few more welcome hours of repose at home, were ordered to sign out in the place of second-guards "to equalize detail," thus reviving that old pernicious system of two head-guards running together on the same goods train. When will a better order of things reign below the sun? I am sure our just and popular District Superintendent, Mr. Middleton, was never kept informed of the real state of affairs; else, there is nothing more certain than that he would not have tolerated these irregularities but would rather have taken things into his own hands.

There is another matter of no small importance I would wish here to refer to, namely, the despised goods guards taking the place in one and every case of passenger men, as if these latter are covenanted men, or still better, celestial beings, who cannot work an extra trip or two, when occasion requires, especially during the busy season, just as goods men have to work in lieu of their absent brethren on leave or sick in all cases. The passenger men have, irrespective of their stereotyped hours of work and rest, "waiting" duty to perform which, although in appearance it wears the garb of actual duty is in reality only leisure hours "to dance attendance on their lordships' pleasure." This description of waiting duty has lately been discontinued in Wari Bandar giving the men in its place more certain work. I cannot, in the face of these facts, understand the equity of the Company making chalk of some men and cheese of others, notwithstanding that if there exist any difference at all between the goods and passenger men everything is in favour of the latter, so far as their promotion, &c., goes. Let it not be understood, however, that I advocate the total discontinuance of goods guards working for passenger-men. The exigencies of the service necessitate it. But let that rather be the exception than the rule. What I mean to say is that the knights-of-labour from the goods ought not to be made tools of only to suit the convenience of the passenger "knights," for every frivolous cause thus depriving the former that have no fixed hours neither of work nor rest, of the little rest they may otherwise obtain after perhaps several tedious trips, especially so in busy times.

In conclusion, I beg to express the hope that, some stringent rule or rules may soon be introduced that would serve to correct the above abuses and that the authorities, who mean well by their men and are disposed to mete out even-handed justice without fear or favour, will follow the Socratic principle preached to and inculcated among the Athenian citizens of old, "to do not what they like but what is right and just."

—Yours, &c.,

April 7. AN OLD STAGER.

LECTURE ON BOMBAY WATER-WORKS.

A LARGE audience was entertained at the Y. M. C. A. Rooms, on Friday, by Mr. S. Tomlinson, of the Bombay Municipality, who delivered an interesting as well as instructive lecture on the Bombay Water-Works, Mr. Henry Condor presiding. Mr. Tomlinson said that the question of water-supply for the City of Bombay had been frequently before the public, and it had been drawn to his attention that the accounts of the Bombay water-supply were ambiguous. They might say that once upon a time there were no organised water-works for the supply of Bombay, and what was more striking the supply available was uncertain, and it was well within the memory of man and, perhaps, of some of those present what a blessing was conferred upon the City when the Vehar water was first introduced. They could scarcely imagine the condition of the people who had to obtain their water from wells and, perhaps, they (the audience) would realise this fact better when they were told that the best water then procurable was from the Gowalia Tank. It might reasonably be imagined that at seasons of ordinary rainfall the city was placed in most unfavourable circumstances, and it was just about fifty years ago the question became so important that Government took measures with a view to strengthen the water-supply of Bombay. Suggestions were put forward as to what Malabar Hill might be able to do to supply the people of Bombay with water, and another hill mentioned was Nowrojee Hill, about Mazagon. Mr. Tomlinson said he wanted the audience to realise the immense trials the people were placed under during those fifty years. The ideas of the people fortunately grew, and money was not thrown away upon schemes for supplying the water from Malabar Hill; but it was many years before they took shape. It was, however, finally decided that a reservoir should be constructed at Vehar, as it was found that the locality about Vehar formed an extremely suitable place for the construction of one. About forty or fifty years ago the works were begun and continued to a successful completion, and the water was supplied to the city at the end of 1859. In proposing to deal with the reservoirs outside the City and the method of conveying the water into it from Vehar, the speaker went on to say that the gathering ground was not a large one, and that was the weak point of the Vehar scheme, and it was quite clear that it was impossible for one foot of rainfall to do more than give three feet upon the lake even if the whole of the rainfall ran off into the lake. Although the Vehar was a lake of excellent service for the City of Bombay it was too large for its gathering ground containing a quantity of about eleven thousand millions of gallons; and the quantity of water which could be drawn was about eight thousand and four hundred millions of gallons. From Vehar, the valley of which was bunded up by three dams, the water was brought into Bombay by a 32 inch main which was the only one bringing water into Bombay. Interruptions frequently took place and caused great inconvenience, and there being no relief main the stoppage of supply was immediately felt, yet the Vehar scheme proved a great blessing to Bombay for nearly twenty years although unaided by any other scheme. Not long after it was realised that Vehar would not alone be sufficient to meet the wants of the people; and in 1868 and 1869 a commission was appointed to enquire into the water-supply of Bombay. Sir Andrew Scoble, Dr. G. Hunter, and others who formed that Commission, accordingly enquired into the water-supply, and discussed not only the wants but what Bombay was able to do. They came to the conclusion that Vehar was not sufficient, and also that the Shewla scheme which had been suggested was far too large for the financial capabilities of the city. Although they saw the growing wants of the city in the supply of water they did not recommend the Shewla project. They recommended that the Tulsi Valley should be utilised, and those works were afterwards carried out. In 1869 there was a charge with the executive engineership. In 1870 Major Tulloch became engineer for the city, and it was his duty to draw up a report which was prepared in 1870 and 1871. But at the end of 1871 Major Tulloch left for home through sickness. He, however, did send out his report which formed the handbill of that question. He came to the conclusion that a very large scheme was required for Bombay, and recommended one. But in 1870 there was a failure of rain; and in October and November of that year the Tulsi scheme was voted for being carried out to obtain a supply of water in the Vehar valley. Mr. Tomlinson then explained in detail the Vehar and Tulsi schemes. Coming to the Tansa scheme, he said, the Tansa Lake, as the audience know was situated a little to the west of the Atgaum station, at the foot of the ghats, and was immensely greater than either Vehar or Tulsi. The rainfall was likely to be higher there than at Vehar and, besides, it had such an immensely greater quantity of water through having a gathering ground ten times as large as the lake when full. The quantity of water stored at Tansa, and the very large size of the gathering ground rendered it certain that the Tansa scheme could be relied upon to give a large supply of water in the years of minimum rainfall. It was to be remembered that the great dam extending two miles in length had been carried out at a small cost. It could be raised eighteen feet more, and the capacity of the lake would then be immensely greater. The water was of great purity, and although a great many changes had taken place, the people of Bombay were so well satisfied with it that not one single complaint had been made with regard to the quality of the water. The Tansa main was capable of bringing in three times as much as the other three of Vehar and Tulsi and could give double the supply of water. Bombay had been receiving since last week ten millions of gallons from the Tansa lake. In referring to the filtering of water Mr. Tomlinson said that unless more care was taken in that process it would, in his opinion, be wiser to drink the water from the tap. In Bombay there were mains laid down for the distribution of the water and varied in size from 42 inch down to 2½ inch pipes.

Dr. Blaney moved a vote of thanks to the lecturer, and the proceedings terminated.

THE FAMINE DISTRICTS.

THE following is a return of prices of the staple food grain jowari, as they stood on the 7th April, in the talukas of the Deccan and Southern Maratha Country, affected by scarcity:—

District.	Talukas.	Jowari (per rupee).	
		Lbs.	Tolas.
Bijapur	Badami	32	0
	Bagalkot	32	0
	Bagevadi	33	29
	Bijapur	31	20
	Hungund	34	0
	Muddebihal	36	20
	Sindgi	35	0
	Indi	35	0
Dharwar	Ronn	32	20
	Navalgund	31	0
	Gadag	31	0
Belgaum	Athni	29	
	Gokak	30	
	Parasgad	30	
Poona	Junnar	33	38
	Indapur	33	39
	Khed	32	18
	Sirur	31	16
	Purandhar	31	10
	Bhimthadi	26	38
	Baramati	29	24
	Haveli	28	11
	Maval	28	30
Satara	Khanapur	23	25
	Mann	29	22
	Khatao	28	5.5
	Tasgaon	29	37
	Atpadi (Aundh)	29	28
	Phaltan	29	22
	Khandala	28	24
		(Second Sort).	
Sholapur	Pandharpur	34	5
	Sangola	31	10
	Malsiras	32	15

SIR RAYMOND WEST ON HIGHER EDUCATION.

THE Vice-Chancellor and Fellows of the University of Bombay, to mark the fact that the Hon. Sir Raymond West, LL.D., is about to retire from his duties as a member of the Bombay Government, and return to England, invited him to be present at a conversazione, in the Convocation Hall, on Friday evening. The Cowasjee Jehanghier Hall was prettily decorated with ferns and plants for the occasion, and at 9 o'clock in the evening the guests commenced to arrive. Amongst those present were:—the Hon. Mr. Justice Birdwood, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.I.E., the Hon. Mr. F. L. Latham, Mrs. Birdwood, Mrs. Breul, Mrs. Chambers, Mrs. Cooper, Mrs. Gregory, Mrs. Hathornthwaite, Mrs. Macdonald, Miss Peterson, Mrs. Pedraza, Miss Thompson, Mrs. Modak, the Misses Amaram Pandurang, Mrs. and Miss Harrichand Sadashivjee, Miss Tribhowandas Mungaldas, Miss Dosabhoy Framjee, Miss F. B. Cama, Miss H. J. Rustomjee, Miss Prabhakar, Mr. S. S. Bengali, C.I.E., Rev. Father Dreckmann, Rev. R. Macormish, Mr. C. E. Fox, Mr. C. Chambers, Mr. Grattan Geary, Mr. T. J. Bennett, Principal Oxenham, Professor M. McMillan, Dr. P. Peterson, Mr. C. E. G. Crawford, Mr. Macdonald, Professor J. T. Hathornthwaite, the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang, Mr. Javerilal Umiashunkar, Mr. C. W. Chitty, Mr. Badrudin Tyabjee, Mr. J. M. Campbell, Rev. R. Scott, Rao Bahadur Gunputrao Bhaskar, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Dr. R. N. Khory, Dr. T. B. Nariman, Mr. F. R. Viccajee, Mr. R. D. Setna, Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar, Mr. H. M. Chichgar, Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, Dr. D. Oliveira, Mr. J. J. Modi, Dr. G. B. Prabhakar, Mr. K. F. Modi, Dr. M. D. Cama, Dr. H. M. Massina, Mr. Harichund Sadashiv, Mr. M. J. Talyarkhan, Mr. J. J. Esperance, Mr. E. D. Talati, Dr. Sorab Cowasjee Hormusjee, Dr. P. M. Nicholson, Dr. H. N. Servai.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Birdwood, the Vice-Chancellor, requested Sir Raymond West to address a few parting words to the assembly.

The Hon. Sir Raymond West, LL.D., who on rising was greeted with loud applause, said:—Ladies and Gentlemen,—I see that it has been announced in the journals that I was going to address the University on some subject of great importance, and apparently in a very elaborate way. I do not know what authority there was for making that statement—certainly it did not emanate from me, and I understand the responsible officers of the University gave no authority for that statement. However that may be, I sincerely thank you, ladies and gentlemen, for your presence here this evening, and the chief words I shall have to say, are those simply of gratitude and kindly feelings for so much of goodness and kindness that I have experienced on all occasions from those who have assembled about me, and a few words of kindly farewell in this hall, in which I have passed, I trust, some useful days, fraught, I hope, with some good for others. I will first take this opportunity of saying now, that which I felt I could not properly do on a recent occasion, and thank the University for the high honour they have done me by conferring on me the degree of Doctor of Laws. The speeches which were made in the Senate, when that motion was proposed, have, I assure you, made a deep impression on my memory, and I feel I have in the opinions so expressed and so arrived at a reward for a long and arduous life. I must thank each of the gentlemen, who on that occasion exalted my merits far beyond my due in panegyrics, which I felt unworthy of. My friends Mr. Justice Telang, Dr. Peterson, and Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee all vied in exaggerating the small merits which I can lay claim to. I feel, however, that it is something to have friends who will exaggerate one's merits, for it shows that there exists a kindly, friendly, and tender feeling towards one, for which there may be some good reason in one's life and disposition. On the conferring of the degree I was doubly touched by the speeches of my old and valued friend, Mr. Birdwood, who succeeds to the somewhat arduous, and I fear he would find occasionally a terribly arduous place, which I have occupied for the last few years, and that of my more recent and yet dear friend, H. E. the Governor of this Presidency, Lord Harris. I am sure that all who listened to the speech of his Excellency on that occasion must have been struck by the vigorous and simple English in which he gave utterance to his ideas. For my part I felt truly honoured and exalted and a strong desire within me to approach the worthiness with which he had dowried me. I am sure it did good to all the younger men present to find that public services should be acknowledged with such panegyrics and so well put before the community of Bombay, and that these could be received with such warmth and enthusiasm by so discriminating and capable an audience as it was addressed to. I feel deeply my obligation to his Excellency, and I trust I shall never fail in gratitude for the praise he poured upon me, however undeserved they may be, and certainly I shall always feel grateful to the University, the Senate, and the students, who received that panegyric with such enthusiasm and generous feeling. (Applause.) Now the honour which was then conferred on me, I feel is doubly crowned by the invitation which I have received to join you this evening, and I feel that this is an occasion which is not only to be treasured in my memory but which shall be handed down to my posterity as something to encourage them whenever they have a difficulty to face or a trying public duty to perform. I feel that no matter what the passing current of opinion might be, or what difficulties one is involved in, yet such a ceremonial as this tells that in the end a thorough and determined resolution to perform one's duty will meet with due appreciation, and one may close his career with a certainty that all past failures in fulfilling the outline sketched at the beginning will be forgotten when the moment for parting comes, and one will separate from one's friends with mutual regrets and a mutual esteem which shall endure so long as life lasts. Ladies and gentlemen, I see about me many whose faces I remember at a much younger stage of their and my career. Some of the gentlemen present have been before me to be examined and were before me when they took their degrees. I also see about me many who have been my friends during many years past, and I see about me a great many who have been connected with me in the sphere of law and judicial administration, and others who in one phase or other of the public service have been united with me in useful and beneficial public work. To all these I desire to return my sincere and heartfelt thanks for their presence, and I can assure them that I appreciate the feeling that has brought them together. It is well-known to you all that the fulness of heart is not the means for an eloquent speech, and you will therefore make an allowance for the difficulty under which I labour in finding words to thank so many kind and dear friends from whom I feel I must part so soon and for ever. Without dwelling longer on that subject I will ask myself why it is that I have met with this kindness and why I have received such a distinguished reception this evening. I find no other reason than the sincere interest I have felt during my long career in public education, and especially the higher education with which this University has to do. I trust that in some humble way I have contributed to its progress and advancement. The occasion on which we have met reminds me of a meeting some five years ago, at which I was not a guest, but the host, when I invited members of the University to assemble at my house, and at which I proposed several questions of interest for University men for conversational discussion. A great many who are present will remember that occasion, and they will remember also that a good many of those questions have not even yet been solved, and they will gather from this that while "Art is long and life is short" such questions should be laid hold of whenever they can and minds brought to bear on the discussion of higher education and the problems involved in it, and the vast, one might say, the tremendous part it is likely to play in the future of this great empire. The leading theme on the occasion I have mentioned was the importance of university education. That still apparently remains a theme which is open to debate, and one on which different opinions are formed according to the different experiences and different tendencies of those who view it. I for my own part have never felt any doubt whatever as to the necessity for the crown of the edifice. Without the flower of education the root and stock can not flourish. The different portions of a nation's education, although we may sever them to place them before our mind's eye for discussion, have a living and vital connection, and if you in any way impair the higher education of a nation or community, it cannot but have a blighting and destroying influence on the whole, and you may arrive at last at that ultimatum which Thomas Carlyle said the United States were coming to, "This honour," he said, "will be to have begotten forty millions of the greatest bores in creation." That is not a worthy point of aspiration for an empire or even for a province. I think that we are all agreed then that University education is a subject worthy of discussion, worthy of all devotion on the part of the members of the community, and worthy of the fullest and strongest aspirations of those who feel with patriotic yearnings a desire that their nation should once again perform its part in the instruction of the world and advancement of civilization. For my part I think the lines on which this University is founded are distinctly the right ones. They were settled under the advice of a man of great sagacity and scholarship and a master of the whole subject, the late Sir Alexander Grant, and in the main the work has ever since been on the right course. No doubt some people say your best lecturers are books and your Universities are libraries. Yet those who are best acquainted with books and with lectures will tell them that books fail in the personal influence exercised in a University in which students must present themselves at lectures, and which for the most part in their daily lives, in their amusements, and in their discussions they are brought into close and intimate contact with professors who teach them lessons not so much from the books as on the basis of books. This personal influence may possibly exist without discipline and order. But discipline and order in a University could not be effectual or for good without personal influence; it will lead to nothing more than a mechanical process which one sees going on occasionally when a lecturer reads from a book without the life or vigour, which ought to be put into living communication from living lips to the mind which is ready to receive that communication. Where this fails, the University fails, and it is for the purpose of such communications that the University exists—that is one of the essential elements of the system of the Bombay University. Again by the assembly of students within the same walls one is sure that they come under a moral training and a moral discipline, which they would not have elsewhere. It may be that the influences at home are great and valuable. I have on more than one occasion spoken at meetings and pointed out how very valuable they were to the students and I am going in no way to disparage them, especially in the younger stage. There comes, however, a point of time in a young man's life, in which the home of his parents is not the best place in which he can be. He wants a fresh and wider field of experience. He needs a more august and telling influence upon him, something which if it fails in tenderness gains in authority and influence and power over his mind. That he finds when he goes to a College and University where there are men of character recognised all through the Presidency, perhaps throughout India or even the world, whom he must look upon with reverence; who are distinguished in several lines of science and learning, and whom he beholds first with a dumb admiration and then with a passionate desire to imitate their great example, and himself become a man of science and condition or of renowned professional skill. This influence is itself of enormous power and weight in a young man's life, and it cannot but give him an inspiration of love and admiration for learning for its own sake, which will be of great influence in his future career. Learning, like every other great pursuit of mind and soul, is a jealous mistress, while learning is pursued you must give yourself up to it. You must give all your devotion to learning, you need all the stimulation of a kindred enthusiasm in the teachers, all their encouragement in patience and confidence and energy if it is to be mastered and made thoroughly one's own. Here then is a system of education, which involves as application of the most living and productive for us, and it cannot be but that the result is a training of the greatest value. Nor is the moral training arising from association of young men thus awakened and illuminated of less value. They bring together in their social meetings what they have gathered from lips of greater wisdom and age than their own, and that they discuss with the lightness and gaiety and enthusiasm of youth. I believe that in any society of young men trained in this way the general moral tone is distinctly higher than it would be in a society of a different constitution. When they sever from the University, they take new light and enthusiasm and spirit towards learning and towards the professors of learning into the world, they know what learning can do, what science and disciplined faculties have to give of unspeakable value to the society in which they mix. Then again they are brought into contact in ways which would otherwise be impossible with the greatest minds of antiquity, and in the course of reading brought down from antiquity they find the origin of all the leading ideas, which dominate mankind, and feel at home in an intellectual sphere to which they would otherwise be strangers. The noblest thoughts of mankind become familiar to them, and daily the precepts which sound in their ears and dwell on their lips gradually sink into the minds and form a world of associations and a new moral which they could not altogether shake off if they would, but which they in truth would never desire to shake off. It gives them a kindly tolerant disposition, a capacity to enter into other men's thoughts and feelings. It gives them a cheerful charitable disdain of affectation, excess, and false patience, and makes them the guides and lights of society in which they mix afterwards. These are the great benefits of high education as carried on in this University. Coming as they do in contact with men of greater ability, a sort of a balance is established amongst the several classes of the teachers of the taught, and the young men who are under their influence come forth from the University with minds far better balanced and with a range of information far more extended and far more clear and in all respects better suited to the difficulties of the world, than if they were under an individual teacher. The experience of Europe was that in the long run the Universities were infinitely better than private study or individual teaching by a single master. If one looks at the history of the Universities he will find that those which have adopted most liberal system of education have flourished the most. In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries the great cause of the extraordinary prosperity of the University of Paris was its devotion to general learning, discouraging the narrow limits of studies at Bologna. The University of Paris followed by Oxford turned out even as lawyers men, who could not only compete with but beat the lawyers of the University of Bologna which made law its special object. This suggests to us that the time spent on liberal studies is by no means wasted. You cannot give the due value to any particular line of study without a large and liberal education and survey of learning in order to fix and determine the place, the bearings, and connexions of the particular study to which you are going to devote your attention. The studies to which men apply themselves are interlaced, they exist in vital connection one with another, and he who would be perfect as a physician or a lawyer must know something of all studies, or at least it is a great advantage if he knows something of all "the mighty hopes that make us men" and the chief interests of human nature. Even the engineer and ship-builder derives a distinct advantage from a liberal course of study before he enters on his special subject, and one of the greatest living chemist says that no one who intends to be a great chemist ought to touch it as a study until he has enlarged his mind by a liberal course of general education. This is the best of all testimony one can have on the necessity of wide and generous measure of general education before engaging in the more distinct and narrow studies which belong to a profession. I trust that this is the position this University will adhere to and always demand from students of law and medicine—in medicine it is rather a thing of the future, but I trust a time too will come when students of medicine will have as large a measure of liberal culture as is demanded from students of law. Who can look round at the society of which we form a part, and fail to see that the young lawyers so active and so intelligent who form such a distinguished part of Bombay society have gained a very great deal even as lawyers, but beyond all measure as members of society as leaders of their friends and leaders of their tribesmen in every part of the Presidency by the general education by which their particular law education has been prefaced. I believe in no society in the world will you find a greater diffusion of general intelligence or a greater capacity for weighing affairs than you find amongst young lawyers of this Presidency, and I feel myself it is one of the things that I may congratulate myself upon that from the early part of my career as Registrar of the High Court, I took part in framing rules by which Subordinate Judges and the whole judicial body except in its highest ranks have been reared. Every one who is acquainted with young lawyers of this Presidency will agree with me that the general education they have received, the effectual tincture of historical and philosophical, physical and scientific information is of unspeakable benefit to the society in which they move, and even in the discussion of the particular law topics in which they are more particularly concerned. There is no doubt that he who has gone through a liberal course of classics and rhetoric has gained from that a fund of ideas which are the master ideas of his age, because they have been the master ideas of master minds in ages that have gone. In the scientific sphere the benefit is no less. A student who has had a thorough mathematical education brings to bear the methods and accuracy of mathematics and of physical investigation of all he does, and the determination not to be repelled by that which appears to be drudgery. In the class he has had to learn that nothing can be neglected, and that minute portions of a subject which he may through some oversight allow to pass by without attention may turn out so important as to affect the whole problem. In dealing with physical sciences he knows and learns that no matter how plausible a conclusion may seem and thoroughly established yet it requires verification, and when he goes into the world and has to deal with general matters of human life he brings this habit of mind, this accuracy of thought to bear upon all things, which gives him an immense superiority over those who have not had such a training. No doubt, there are here and there gifted men who are capable of learning those things without a University, but such men are few and far between, and what is ordinarily gained by a University education is a thorough course of systematic training in which nothing is neglected and in which everything goes home to the student with a vigour which can only be derived from oral communication with a teacher in his work. There are some people who ask however, what is the material profit, what is the practical use of University education. I was asked a question of that kind the other day by a lady, who is a good deal interested in such matters. She asked "Why educate natives up to so high a point and make them look to Government situations and after all to fall back on places as clerks or carpenters?" I believe that this expresses a very common query by those who are interested in the welfare of those about them and have no ill-feelings towards the millions of this country, but yet do not clearly see the way to advancement to be got from a higher education to the natives of India. We know that when Carneades went to Rome with his companions there were a great many patriotic and sensible people who could not endure the waste of life and opportunity on the part of the crowds of young men who spent their time in listening to the eloquent sophistry of three Greek philosophers every day. Cato had the philosophers expelled and told the people that they should rather listen to the laws and magistrates. Yet Greek philosophy asserted its supremacy after a certain time. The truths of the human mind and human nature did not fail to assert themselves, and even men like Cicero and Cæsar were none the less capable of doing their duty because they had a tincture of Greek learning and philosophy. If we take a practical view of what University and higher education have done for India, we must be driven to an exactly similar conclusion. We find that at this time the offices of Subordinate Judges and Mamlatdars and others filled to a large extent by a class of men who had no access to such places a generation ago, and these are most intimately acquainted with the working of our Government, and act as a part of its machinery with so much intelligence that they could not be done without. The progress of education has supplied us with the only men, who are capable of carrying on the work of Government on higher ideas under far more difficult circumstances than existed thirty years ago. Men have become more aquainted with their rights, the complexities of society have greatly increased, and good Government could not be carried on with any degree of success unless we had these highly cultivated young men. (Hear, hear.) I am glad to find that the remark is assented to by those who have so good an opportunity of determining whether what I say is practically correct or not. I could appeal to the evidence of many other men who have been in contact with these Graduates of the Bombay University, who in every part of the Presidency are now doing not only useful work but work of a very high character and intellectual type and gradually moulding their fellow-citizens to a far higher appreciation of the blessings of orderly rule on British principles than could have been obtained from the well-meaning ignoramuses of their previous generation. Not to confine ourselves to men who take service under Government, but in the whole of the active life of this Presidency there are men who in every direction do honour to the University and shed light around them, which is in itself a high testimony to the values socially and civically of an institution of this kind. Let me mention the names of such men as Professor Bhandarkar, Mr. Justice Telang, and Mr. Ranade, who have all been under my hands for the purpose of examination, or who have been my intimate friends and associates, I feel society is the richer and unspeakably benefited by having such men in it. I fear my voice may not last much longer. My theme is a large one, and I should like to dwell on many other points which the subject suggests, but I will now confine myself to very few remarks that you are all conscious of the great changes which are going on about us not only in Europe but in India. We see a general upsetting and reformation of society. It is a reformation in which we must all take part, or this mighty current which is surging up and rushing on will swallow up all those who do not swim with it. There is a necessity for a man to take a line of his own and carve out a sphere for himself, and if he does, there is infinite opportunity for him. Rank and wealth count for little, while ability, courage, thrift, and perseverance and character count for much. This is the great encouragement to all who resolve to devote themselves to self-culture, and in this country, beyond all others, I think, the new phases and changes are more portentous than in any country in Europe, because they extend over a larger mass of individuals and thus they call for a greater exertion of thought and care on the part of those who are resolved to go forward with that movement and endeavour to mould and guide it to the benefit of their fellow-countrymen. Society is changing its foundations, the means of communication are infinitely expanded, social and mercantile life is raising new problems and breaking up the old association and calling for new methods to deal with them, learning is put upon a new basis, new methods are applied, new discoveries are made, and even in religion itself, we find that new defences must be sought for to protect it against the attacks of scepticism, which take a line hardly dreamt of before; whilst morality itself is to be reformed in order to meet states of society that seem almost incompatible with the old ideas of European religion and the needs of social existence. All these things have to be faced, especially in this country, and it is to the young men of this generation we must look. These great problems of the future may well excite in those who have to meet them, a high degree of enthusiasm and a noble resolve that so far as they can, each individual who is capable of appreciating what the future is to present to him will not fall short of the career which Providence has opened to him for the welfare of his countrymen. The University of Bombay has to assist the men of the future to perform that task. This is a great office and one for which it must gird up its loins and resolve that its pupils shall be equal to the occasion, equal to performing their duties as worthy citizens of a great empire, and as members of a community which is to take its place once more amongst the nations. No nation can exist by itself alone, it must exist in vital connexion with others. There must be inter-action of forces amongst all the nations of the earth and, I believe, especially amongst the parts of this great empire of which we are all proud to form a part. There must be that inter-action, that play of intellectual light between each member of the empire which will carry on the great work it is doing, and centre intellectual life and force on progress and advancement. In this work the natives of India have, I believe, to perform an important part. I was much pleased to read in telegram to-day that an Austrian General who has been reporting on the state of the Indian army says that there is no finer cavalry than that which he saw in India. That must be a pleasing fact to Lord Roberts who has devoted himself to the advancement of the military capacity of the natives of this country. I believe that in an intellectual and moral sphere if Englishmen devote themselves heart and soul to bring the vivifying influences of the West to bear on the East they will not be disappointed. This Eastern world of thought and meditation has a capacity to rise to the position it before held, and out of the three hundred millions of inhabitants geniuses are sure some day to arise in a sufficient number to take their places as historians and philosophers, and leaders of thought in future generations to inculcate loyalty and content on the sure basis of capacity to rear up devoted subjects who in a time of trial may be the mainstay of her Majesty's throne, full of imperial feeling and of lofty patriotism for the Empire of which they themselves will form so large a part. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Justice Birdwood said:—Ladies and Gentlemen,—I know I shall be acting as you would wish me to do when I ask Sir Raymond West to accept our cordial thanks for his most instructive address. How instructive it is, we shall be in a better position to judge when we have had the opportunity of meditating at our leisure on the views he has expressed. Meanwhile, we may assure him how sincerely we appreciate his kindness in placing before us, with so much care, the results of a life-time's study and experience of the subjects he has discussed. Happily, the time has not yet quite come for us to say "Goodbye" to Sir Raymond. But, in view of that time, it may even now be permitted to his friends here to tell him how earnestly we desire for him many years of happiness in his native land and complete enjoyment of well-earned rest after years of toil in the service of this country. (Applause.)

PRINCE BISMARCK, who was suddenly taken unwell after his visit to Hamburgh, is now better.

MR. GUSTAVUS HARTRIDGE, surgeon to the Royal Westminster Opthalmic Hospital, &c., writing in *Lightning* on the electric light and its effects upon the eyes, says:—During the past few years I have examined hundreds of persons, some of whom are obliged to carry on their occupations in workshops and rooms lighted for many hours daily by one of the varieties of artificial lights, while others are exposed to their influence only in the evenings. These observations have led me to form very definite opinions on the subject. The incandescent electric light, judiciously placed and carefully shaded, has advantages not possessed by any other artificial illumination. Not only is it the best light for strong and healthy eyes, but even those eyes that are unduly sensitive or the victims of disease may work longer, and with less risk and discomfort, than with gas, oil, or candles.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY'S GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

THE Hon. Sir Raymond West, on Saturday evening, presided at the distribution of prizes and musical recital in connection with the Students' Literary and Scientific Society's Girls' Schools, which took place in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute. Amongst those present were, the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang, Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, Dr. Balchandra H. Bhatavdaker, Messrs. Shapurjee Bengali, G. N. Nadkarni, V. A. Modak, Daji Abaji Khare, Vishnu H. Bhatavdekar, G. B. Rele, V. G. Bhandarkar, Ganpatrao Bhaskar, Carsetjee Thanawala, Nanu N. Kothare, Maneckshaw J. Taleyarkhan, Shivram V. Bhandarkar, and Cowasjee B. Setna.

After the singing of an English song and a recital in Marathi in honour of Sir Raymond West, the secretary read a report from which we extract the following:—

It is nearly two years since the last prize exhibition of the Society's schools was held in this Hall. During the interval the schools have fairly kept up the progress they showed in the past. In

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Marquis of Dufferin and Ava is expected to take up his residence at Walmer Castle for a short time at Easter.

MR. CHARLES WILLIAMS, the war correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle*, is engaged upon a Life of Sir Evelyn Wood.

THE Euphrates arrived at Portsmouth on the 2nd ult. from Bombay, and disembarked the 1st Suffolk Regiment, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Glasgow, for Colchester. There were six deaths on the voyage from natural causes.

ONE estimate now places the loss by the fires last week at Mandalay as high as one crore of rupees! A single temple that fell a prey to the flames cost King Mindoon, it is said, sixteen lakhs of rupees.

MESSRS. SAMPSON LOW announce a handsome volume on "Bombay and Western India," by Mr. James Douglas, with maps and plans, full-page photogravures, and more than one hundred other illustrations.

IT is officially notified that the Queen has been pleased to appoint Mr. Herbert Mills Birdwood, of the Bombay Civil Service, to be a member of the Council of the Governor of the Presidency of Bombay, in succession to Sir Raymond West, K.C.I.E.

IN a volume on "Sport for Gentlewomen," published by Messrs. Henry and Co., Lady Colin Campbell writes on Trout-fishing, and Lady Milner on Cricket.

THE *Times* on Monday (21st ult.) devoted its usual article of "Indian Affairs" to a striking defence of the Indian opium system, and on Thursday night (24th ult.) Mr. G. H. M. Batten, who was the late Lord Lytton's private secretary in India, read an excellent paper on the subject before the Society of Arts.

CHARLES AMPMAN, *alias* Chapman, a stevedore's labourer, was charged on March 22, before Sir John Bridge, at Bow-street, with being concerned in the great theft of Indian stamps from a vessel lying in the Albert Docks in June last. A man named John Ashton, who is undergoing a sentence of seven years' penal servitude for this offence, now appeared as a witness against Ampman, who was remanded.

MR. UNWIN is publishing two pamphlets dealing with Indian abuses. The first, by Mr. Pincot, the Orientalist, under the title of "Social Reform by Authority in India," attacks the systems by which children of so early an age as nine and ten can become the wives of Hindoos, and proves that the Act of Restriction is not a measure by which the deplorable consequences of previous Hindoo native legislation can be averted. The other pamphlets is by Mr. Petrocokino, and discusses the "enforced widowhood" abuse.

THE Bombay Government has done well to press home the advantage which it lately gained against Mr. A. O. Hume, observes the *Pioneer*. It will be remembered that Mr. Hume and his Congress friends asserted that Government Pleaders in the Bombay Presidency were threatened with dismissal if they attend the Nagpore Congress. This statement, Lord Harris said, was "devoid of foundation, and untrue," and that assertion, with the unpleasant inferences that arise from it, is supported to the full by the Resolution which the Bombay Government has now issued. Only a disappointed and perfervid agitator, seeking cause of defence, could discover in the action of Lord Harris and his Council the slightest foundation for the charge which Mr. Hume made. For it appears that the Governor of Bombay expressly recorded his disapproval of the suggestion that the Government of India's order, regarding public servants and the Congress, should be made to apply to Government Pleaders. We will not discuss whether the authorities would not have been fully justified if they had widened the orders of the order so as to gather in persons who have to exercise *quasi*-judicial functions, as Government Pleaders have. But they thought fit not to do so, and it is the very excess of misrepresentation to say that they did, in fact, so extend the order.

COMMENTING on the facts that home-spun cotton yarn has gradually come into vogue in Japan, and that imported yarn seems likely to be driven out of the field, a Japanese paper compares the prices obtainable for the various kinds of yarns and raw cotton in the Japanese market, during March 1891, and February 1892. Its figures are as follow :—

	Feb. 1892.	March 1891.
	yen per bale.	yen.
Home-spun Yarn (Osaka Mills)	80·90	79·50
English Yarn	92·90	94·90
Bombay Yarn	75·90	80·50
	yen per catty.	
Bombay raw cotton (medium)	14·25	15·50
Chinese raw cotton (best)	17·60	17·50
Japanese raw cotton (best)	1987.	19·09

THE Queen has been pleased to accept a copy of Mr. Ameer Ali's "Life and Teachings of Mahomed, or, the Spirit of Islam," published by Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co. Copies have also been accepted by His Majesty the Sultan and the Shah of Persia.

In the Probate Division it was announced that the case of Mrs. Parnell (formerly O'Shea) vs. Wood and Wood, which had reference to the testamentary dispositions of the late Mrs. Anna Maria Wood, could be withdrawn from the jury, as a satisfactory arrangement had been arrived at between the parties.

THE property of Costerdall the gardens in the neighbourhood of Compiègne, at the disposal of the Queen, have placed them at the considerable distances in this able to travel without crossing a public road. She by carriage in all weather, and has expressed herself as very fine and pleased with the place.

THE *British Medical Journal* publishes statements as to Mrs. Osborne's hysterical illnesses since she was sixteen by five physicians who have at various times attended her. In summing up the evidence our contemporary says that it strengthens the plea for a remission of the term of imprisonment prior to the date of accouchment.

IN the divorce Division, on March 21, Captain Herbert Bently obtained a decree nisi of divorce by reason of his wife's misconduct with Mr. Dorman.—In the Melba divorce suit, in which the Duc d'Orléans is co-respondent, Sir C. Butt recently refused to order a commission to Vienna, to examine witnesses to support the allegations. The Court of Appeal, on March 23, affirmed that decision, observing that the question of the petitioner's domicile which had been raised should first be disposed of.

THE *Reichsanzeiger* announces that Count von Zedlitz has been relieved of his functions as President of the Prussian Ministery, retaining, however, his position as Prussian minister for Foreign Affairs. The appointment of Count zu Eulenburg as President of the Prussian Ministry, and of Dr. Bossee, Secretary of State, as Minister of Public Worship, are also gazetted. Count von Zedlitz, although resigning the latter portfolio, retains the rank of Minister of State. He has received a complimentary letter from the Emperor.

THE *Daily Chronicle* of March 18 says :—We called attention, on the 3rd inst., to the case of a Russe Artilleryman named Michael Shanahan, who was born in Poona, the son of a soldier of the Company, and served in Afghanistan and in Scinde in 1842 and 1843, under such commanders as Generals Brook, England, Nott and Sir Charles Napier, taking a couple of colours at Kelerabad. He was done out of his prize-money, and he was a pauper, with a broken thigh, in the Infirmary of Woolwich Workhouse. On Monday last (2nd ult.) Mr. A. O'Connor, in the House of Commons, asked Mr. Curzon about the matter, but before the question was put the old Indo-Irishman, to our regret to learn, had passed away that very day. The India Office can now make its mind easy as the poor old war-worn, crippled Michael Shanahan.

M. RIBOT, Minister for Foreign Affairs, communicated to the British Embassy the result of the inquiry into the recent arrest of Mr. Purdie and his brother on the Auteuil racecourse. The report declares that no blame attaches to the police in the matter, and that no ground consequently exists for making any reparation, or apology, to the two gentlemen.

THE sale of the Wertheimer collection of objects of art has altogether yielded nearly £37,000.

I UNDERSTAND (writes "Miranda" in the *Lady's Pictorial*) that one of the latest proofs of their deep affection for Princess May given by the Prince and Princess of Wales is that, with kindly insistence, they have induced Her Highness to accept from them the diamond necklace and the travelling bag which were to have been their presents to her under happier circumstances. This might well provide a precedent in other similar cases in which a decision has not yet been arrived at.

REUTER'S St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs:—Reports from Russian Poland state that a German spy service in balloons has been organised. A large balloon coming from the German frontier appeared above the fortress of Kovno. Several shots were fired at it, but without effect, and it managed to return in safety over the frontier. The official journal of Warsaw, the *Warschawskji Dnewnik*, also states that a large balloon was observed on the 7th March in the neighbourhood of Dombrowa. The balloon was coming from the south-west, and following a north-easterly direction along the Ivangorod-Dombrowa Railway, and this in spite of the fact that a north-east wind was blowing. The balloon disappeared behind the clouds, but reappeared about forty-five minutes later with a light burning (it was then half-past six in the evening), and following a course directly opposed to the former one. It is presumed that the balloon must have been provided with a highly-perfected steering apparatus. There is reason to suppose that both the French and German military authorities are in possession of some sort of apparatus for steering balloons.

A GORDON memorial, in the form of a Mission Hall and School, is about to be erected at High-street, Plum stead, as the only memorial of the late hero in the district where he was born.

ONE of the three Hyeres Islands has been bought by the French Government for 175,000 francs, and will be devoted to military purposes.

THE application made by M. Clemenceau for a divorce has been granted. Mdme. Clemenceau has gone to stay with her relatives in America. M. Clemenceau married his wife when in America in a kind of exile under the Empire.

AHMED EYOUB PASHA, who conveyed the Sultan's Firman to the Khedive, was also authorised to arrive at an agreement with the Egyptian Government regarding the Sinai Peninsula, and the Midian and minor frontier questions.

THE draft of Mr. Chamberlain's Pension Scheme does not differ essentially from the scheme as proposed in the *National Review*, but it contains provision on easier terms for insurance without surrender values. A man who will run the risk of losing all his deposits in cass of death, may according to this scheme, secure his 5s. a week at sixty-five by a lump sum payment of £2 10s. before twenty-five, and a payment of 10s. per annum during the succeeding forty years. The woman, on account of her greater longevity, pays more in proportion for a smaller pension, and Mr. Chamberlain, therefore, proposes to insure her on a lower scale. It is now quite clear that under either of the alternative methods the man who falls into arrears and fails to pay them up with interest after five years loses both his lump sum deposit and his contributions subsequently paid.

THE *Standard's* Berlin correspondent has authority for contradicting the disquieting rumours about the Emperor's health, especially that which refers to a violent recurrence of his ear disease. He has been suffering solely from a very severe cold in the head, followed by weakness, and his doctors, therefore, prescribed rest and fresh air for a few days.

CANON Fleming's sermon on the death of the Duke of Clarence may be remembered by two incidents, says the *Christian Leader*. The profits of its publication reached £1,000. The couplet with which it closed.

> Fling open wide the golden gates
> And let the Victor in,

contained a play on the deceased's name ; it is hard to understand how it avoided detection on the part of the preacher and of the publisher ; harder still to think how good taste could let it pass, if it was not unconscious.

JAPAN, says *Iron*, possesses a remarkable timepiece. It is contained in a frame three feet wide and five feet long, representing a noonday landscape of great beauty. In the foreground plum and cherry trees and rich plants appear in full bloom ; in the rear is seen a hill, gradual in ascent, from which apparently flows a cascade, admirably imitated in crystal. From this point a threadlike stream meanders, encircling rocks and islands in its windings, and finally losing itself in a far-off stretch of woodland. In a miniature sky a golden sun turns on a silver wire, striking the hours on silver gongs as it passes. Each hour is marked on the frame by a creeping tortoise, which serves the place of a hand. A bird of exquisite plumage warbles at the close of each hour, and, as the song ceases, a mouse sallies forth from a neighbouring grotto, and scampering over the hill to the garden, is soon lost to view.

THE following are the principal proposals of the scheme which the Portuguese Finance Minister has signed for the settlement of the national debt :—(1) Reduction of the interest on the foreign debt by 50 per cent., the residue to be payable in gold. (2) The commencement of the redemption of the redeemable debt. (3) The maintenance of the capital of the debt, the bonds to circulate with a stamp. (4) A loan to be raised of 100,000,000f. for the floating debt and the service of the debt for two years. The Government may pay coupons for two years in provisional bonds of this loan. (5) The customs revenue to be assigned for the service of the loan and the foreign debt, the receipts to be paid into the Bank of Portugal and transferred abroad every week. (6 and 7) The loan of 100,000,000f. to be redeemed in fifteen years, and the deferred half of the interest refunded with the surplus of the Customs revenue. The whole scheme, it is understood, will undergo modification.

THIRTY-TWO years ago, Prince Louis (the late Grand Duke of Hesse) then a young man of twenty-five, paid a visit to the Queen and made the acquaintance of his future wife. "There is no doubt," wrote Prince Albert to his friend and confidant, Baron Stockmar, "that Louis and Alice have formed a mutual liking, and although the visit, fortunately, has passed over without any declaration, I have no doubt it will lead to further advances from the young gentleman's family. We should not be averse to such an alliance, as the family is good and estimable, and the young man is unexceptionable in morals, manly, and both in body and mind distinguished by youthful freshness and vigour." As the Prince anticipated, advances were made by the young man's family, and the result is thus recorded by the Queen in her diary for 30th November, 1860 :—"After dinner, while talking to the gentlemen, I perceived Alice and Louis talking before the fireplace more earnestly than usual, and when I passed to go to the other room both came up to me, and Alice, in much agitation, said he had proposed to her, and he begged for my blessing. I could only squeeze his hand, and say, Certainly." The following day the Prince announced the betrothal to Baron Stockmar. "You, like ourselves," he wrote, "will have expected this event, but you will not the less share our joy at it, when you are told that the young people are sincerely attached to each other, and justify the hope that they will one day find their mutual happiness in marriage." The Prince did not live to see his daughter married. The ceremony did not take place until 1862, shortly after Prince Albert's death.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 25TH MARCH.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship Siam, Capt. H. T. Weighell, with the Overland Mails of March 25, arrived in Bombay harbour at 6-30 p.m. on Saturday. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mr Marshall	Colr Sergt Major Sullivan, wife and 5 children
Mr H Henshaw	Mrs Mulroney and 2 infants
Mr and Mrs Dingey and 3 children.	Mr Richardson
Mr J Blake	Mr and Mrs J Miller
Mr and Mrs A E Baxter	Mr and Mrs G Miller and infant
Mr and Mrs Winchcombe	Capt A W Thorneycroft
Mr and Mrs A W Jones and 2 infants	

FROM BRINDISI.

Capt C C Anderson	Mr W E Hart
Mr and Mrs C J Lyall	Mr and Miss Kerr
Miss Lyall	Mr Beyson
Miss L Lyall	Capt Oswald
Mr A O Carey	Miss Caldecott
Mr R H Coxe	Mr Bunyers
Mr A Martin	Maj and Mrs Watson
Mr J Darling	Mr McIver
Mr H Schnann	Capt Barton

FROM GIBRALTER.—Rev C B Newton, wife and 3 children.

FROM ISMAILIA.—Mr Gunther.

FROM ADEN.—Lieut C S Hickley, R N.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, MARCH 25.

THE COURT.

THE Queen, with Princess Beatrice, left Windsor Castle on Saturday morning and proceeded to Portsmouth, where her Majesty embarked on board the Royal yacht for Cherbourg. Remaining at that port on board the yacht during the night, her Majesty resumed her journey to Hyeres at 8 o'clock in the evening.

PARLIAMENTARY.

A Cabinet Council was held on Friday, at which all the Ministers were present.

In the House of Lords on Monday, Lord Knutsford related the circumstances of the recent unsuccessful attack on Tambi, near Sierra Leone, and stated that measures were being taken to capture that hostile stronghold. On Tuesday the Labourers' (Ireland) Allotments Bill was read a second time. Last night the sitting was short and formal.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, a long discussion arose upon a proposition of Mr. Balfour for taking financial business at any hour, and was agreed to. At the evening sitting the House went into Committee of Supply, and several votes were much contested. On Monday, Mr. Balfour moved the expulsion of Mr. G. W. Hastings, from whom a letter was read, and, after some critical objections from Mr. Sexton, the motion was agreed to. The second reading of the Agricultural Holdings Bill was discussed at length, the chief point of controversy being that of compulsion. The debate was adjourned. On Tuesday the adjourned debate on the National Education (Ireland) Bill was resumed, and, after much discussion, the first reading was accepted. At the evening sitting Mr. E. Robertson moved a resolution for an amendment of the law of conspiracy, which was debated for some hours, and eventually the motion was defeated by 226 votes against 180. On Wednesday, the Miners (Eight Hours) Bill was discussed, and the second reading was rejected by 272 against 160. Last night, the debate on the second reading of the Small Agricultural Holdings Bill was resumed, and was continued during the greater part of the sitting. Among other speakers was Mr. Gladstone, who gave a partial approval of the Bill, but insisted that it should be compulsory. In the end the second reading was carried.

POLITICAL.

Mr. J. Chamberlain, M. P., on Saturday, was present at a trade dinner at Birmingham, and in his speech he referred to the approaching dissolution of Parliament, of the date of which, he said, he knew nothing, but he saw no reason why the Government should not continue their endeavours to carry the important Bills which they had introduced. With respect to the House of Lords, he added that, probably, although threatened, it would exist for several generations to come.

Mr. Chaplin, M. P., President of the Board of Agriculture, attended a conference of farmers, labourers, and others interested in agriculture on Saturday at Shrewsbury, and, after speaking on various subjects that were brought under his notice, he declared that the Conservative party, whether in power or not, would continue their best efforts to improve the position of the farmer and the labouring class.

GENERAL.

The funeral of Viscount Hampden, a former Speaker of the House of Commons, was solemnized on Tuesday, at Glynde, Sussex. A special service was held in St. Margaret's Church, Westminister.

Lieutenant-General Sir W. Russell, who formerly sat in the House of Commons as M.P. for Dover, and subsequently for Norwich, died on Saturday, aged 70.

The suit arising from the will of the late Mrs. Wood, of Eltham, in which Mrs. Parnell was plaintiff and other members of the family were opponents, was arranged yesterday upon agreed terms.

The miners in the northern and midland counties (except Durham) resumed work this week. In Durham there is a general strike, and some very riotous proceedings have occurred in several places.

Mr. Goring Thomas, a musical composer of repute, was killed at West Hampstead Station on Sunday by throwing himself on the rails in front of an incoming train.

Lieutenant J. N. Newall, of the North Lancashire Regiment, shot himself in bed at an hotel at Devonport on Tuesday.

Edward Holden, late quartermaster of Royal Engineers, was committed at Manchester, on Friday, on a charge of divulging Government secrets. It was stated by the Treasury counsel that through the prisoner's agency the French Government were in possession of full particulars of the armaments of Malta.

Mr. Hastings, late M. P. for East Worcestershire, was taken on Tuesday from Wormwood Scrubbs prison to Worcester, where he was examined under his bankruptcy as to his dealing with the trust funds which had been under his control.

Joseph Wilson, a quarryman, convicted of the murder of a woman, was executed on Tuesday at Carlisle.

A fire broke out early on Friday morning in a house at Lillie-bridge, Fulham, and two women and two children perished, while two other persons were severely injured, one of whom has since died.

LATEST.

The case of "Parnell vs. Wood," involving the rights of Mr. C. S. Parnell's widow under the will of Mrs. A. M. Wood, who left personal property worth £200,000, has been amicably settled.

The French Foreign Minister declines to make reparation for the arrest of two English brothers named Purdie on the Auteuil racecourse, no blame attaching to the police in the matter.

The retirement of Count von Caprivi from the Prussian Premiership is officially announced. He is still Prussian Foreign Minister and Chancellor of the Empire.

Baroness Albert de Rothschild died at Vienna yesterday afternoon.

In the debate on the address, in reply to the speech from the Throne, the Hungarian Diet has sustained the present Liberal Government by an overwhelming majority.

For the disturbances in Rome last May Day, Signor Cipriani and another anarchist have been sentenced each to 32 months in prison and 1,500f. fine. Korner, a German student, was sent to goal for 12 months, with a fine of 500f. Forty-nine others were sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from 25 days to 27 months and to fines of varying amount.

The United States flagship Alliance ran aground on the breakwater at Yokohama on February 26, and Captain Balfour, of her Majesty's ship Mercury, promptly pulled her off, uninjured.

Diplomatic relations between Brazil and the Vatican, broken off when the deposition of the Emperor was followed by the confiscation of the goods of the clergy, have been resumed.

The Gold Coast officials having insisted on the sanitary Burial of a native King, whose body was being disposed of in his own house according to the tribal custom, hostilities were only averted with difficulty, and now the natives in another part of the colony have assumed a threatening attitude to the British Commissioners. Trade is also interfered with by intertribal fighting in the interior.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Capt. E. K. E. Spence, Ben. S. C. ; Gen. W. Vine, Mad. Cav. ; Col. W. Barron, Ben. S. C. ; Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. Russell, Bart., C. B. ; Sir F. C. Knowles, M. A.; Hon. C. P. Bouverie ; Rev. W. E. Buckley, M. A. ; Mr. Arthur Goring Thomas ; M. Louis Cartigny ; Baroness Bettina de Rothschild.

THE *World* says it is practically settled that Mr. H. M. Stanley is to go out to the Congo in the interest of the Independent State before the close of the year, and will remain there for a lengthened period.

THE MELBOURNE-RAINHILL MURDERS.

THE man Deeming, now under arrest in Australia on the charge of wife murder, is described as the third son of the late Mr. E. Deeming, who carried on business as a whitesmith at Birkenhead. According to his relatives, he was always of a roving disposition, and in early life he went to sea as a steward. He returned to Birkenhead in 1880, saying that he had been successful as a mining engineer in Australia. The following table shows in chronological order the events in the career of the accused under his four aliases, so far, at least, as they are known to the newspapers :—

DEEMING.

Frederick Bailey Deeming marries Miss Mary James in Cheshire. Leaves England for Cape Town	1881
Deeming joined by his wife (now identified as Mary James) in Sydney	1882
Deeming receives six weeks' imprisonment for theft	1882
Absconds from Sydney on charge of fraudulent insolvency	1886
Returns to England (Aug. 11 ?) and to Birkenhead, leaving that place and his wife after the birth of his fourth child, about four months afterwards	1889

LAWSON.

Arrives in Hull, and obtains jewellery under false pretences	March 15, 1890
Marries Miss Matheson at Beverley, Yorkshire, and deserts her a fortnight afterwards	1890
Arrested at Monte Video	1890
Tried at Hull Assizes on a prosecution of the jewellers, and sentenced to nine months' imprisonment	October 1890

WILLIAMS.

Arrives at Rainhill	July 1891
Visits Birkenhead, taking Mrs. Deeming (Mary James) and the children with him to Rainhill. Supposed murder	August 1891
Marries Miss Mather at Rainhill	September 1891
Arrives with his wife in Australia	1891
Murders Mrs. Williams, Dec. 25 (supposed)	1891

SWANSTON.

Arrested when on the eve of a fourth marriage	March 1892

It appears that at the end of 1889—just after Maria Deeming left him for Birkenhead—Deeming defrauded a Transvaal bank of sum of £4000. It is reported that Deeming was well known at Johannesburg, being connected with some jewellery swindling there nearly three years ago. It is remarked, also, that whilst he was living there two mysterious murders occurred.

The inquests on the bodies of the woman and four children found murdered at Rainhill, was opened on March 18, at the Victoria Hotel, Rainhill, by Mr. Samuel Brighouse, the coroner. The corpses were positively identified as those of the wife and children of the man Deeming, alias Lawson and Williams, at present under arrest in Australia. The medical evidence proved that the woman and three of the children had had their throats cut, and that the fourth child was strangled. A brother of the supposed murderer said that he "saw it all" in a dream seven months ago. The inquiry was adjourned to March 28. In the afternoon the victims were buried in the paupers' ground of the Rainhill Cemetery in the presence of a large number of spectators.

At Dinham Villa the police have brought their digging operations to a conclusion without any further important discovery. The box containing clothing which Deeming sent to Plymouth last August, and which had since been lying at the railway station, was received at Widnes police station on March 23. It contained about 150 articles of women's and children's clothing, including an odd boot for the right foot of exactly the same pattern as the boot found on the left foot of the murdered woman. Several articles are stained with blood, including a woman's coarse woollen petticoat, a child's cape and frock, and a large travelling rug. A letter has been received at the Commercial Hotel, Rainhill, bearing the Huddersfield postmark, and addressed to F. B. Deeming. Mr. Short, the landlord, has received three letters from Deeming written before his arrest in Australia. Their contents will be made known at the inquest on Monday.

Swanston, or F. B. Deeming, as he is now supposed to be, appeared in court at Perth, Western Australia, on March 19, and was remanded on the charge of killing his wife. He entered the dock with a jaunty air, but betrayed some nervousness. On March 22, after being recognised by a witness named Hirschfeldt Deeming admitted his identity with the man "Williams" who sailed last November from England in the Kaiser Wilhelm II. He declared that he did not murder his wife at Melbourne, and asserted that she had a paramour, who probably committed the crime. The prisoner, who has not been informed of the discoveries at Rainhill, was again brought up at the police-court in Perth, on March 23, and formally remanded for trial at Melbourne. Remnants of a woman's clothing have been found in a garden at Brisbane, the accused having, it is alleged, rented a furnished house in company with a woman and afterwards mysteriously disappeared. Amongst the prisoner's luggage were found a large knife, a bicelease, clothing bearing bloodstains, the certificate of his marriage with Miss Mather at Rainhill, and a photograph bearing the name of Deeming.

The Sydney police are making excavations at the house where Deeming lived during his stay in that city.

It is reported in a telegram from Perth this morning that the floor of the cottage where Deeming lived at the time of his arrest has been recently taken up and cemented. Excavations will be at once commenced, in the belief that fresh discoveries will be made.

It is pointed out as significant that Deeming states to the Australian authorities that he deserted his wife in that colony on Dec. 15 last, and that therefore her murder, which took place on Christmas Eve, must have been committed by some one else. This allegation is, however, apparently refuted by a letter from him, dated Dec. 28, to the Mathers, in which he speaks not only of the mutual happiness of his wife and himself, but of their approaching journey to Hong Kong.

The father of Mrs. Deeming, who was murdered at Rainhill, said that his daughter appeared to be on the most friendly terms with her husband.

HOW HE GOT AWAY FROM DURBAN.

A statement of the greatest importance as showing how Deeming got away from Durban, Natal, to which place he was traced after defrauding a number of people in Johannesburg in the summer of 1889, is published. An officer on the Donald Currie vessel Dunkeld, having seen a portrait in *The People* of the accused, was struck by its resemblance to an individual who travelled by the Dunkeld from Durban in June or July of that year. On comparing it with a copy of the portrait presented to him when the individual in question left the boat, there could be no doubt that the two were identical ; both representing a man who gave his name as Leavy, and always wrote "M.A." after it. This man, our informant states, joined the ship at Durban and proceeded up the East coast to Mozambique, where he transhipped into the British India boat, and doubtless made his way back to England through the Red Sea. The movements of the accused have been fairly well traced from 1880, when he returned to Birkenhead after prolonged absence abroad, until his arrest in Western Australia ; but there are several breaks in his history yet to be filled up. During the year 1883 nothing is known of his movements. In 1887 came the flight from Adelaide to Cape Town, and, after numerous frauds, his visit to Durban, where he obtained about £4,000 by means of bogus deeds. He then disappeared, and nothing was known of him until he turned up unexpectedly in England in September, 1889. The information supplied to us to-day fills up one of the blanks, and serves to corroborate what has already been published from many sources as to his character and habits.

According to this informant "Leavy" was most agreeable on board, being looked upon as "a jolly good fellow." He ingratiated himself with everyone, and was evidently possessed of plenty of money, spending it so lavishly that he was nicknamed "Cœsus." He had a profusion of jewellery, and generally wore a single diamond stud ; while his clothing, and especially his underlinen, were of the finest quality ; it being a common remark among the stewards that "he had some splendid gear." It was also noticed of him that he did not patronise the ordinary ship inkstands, but would only use a magnificent carved gold inkstand of his own. He had, too, a large number of valuables ; spent his money lavishly upon nicknacks and curios of which he collected an immense quantity along the coast. When he left the ship there was a plentiful flow of champagne—at his expense—and his presents to the officers were of a valuable character, including a diamond ring to one, and an eagle's claw set in gold to another. The eagle from which the claw was taken, was, he said, shot by himself. To our informant he remarked that he was very sorry to leave the ship, as they had had such a jolly time ; he had "half a mind to go back with them," adding that it really did not matter when he went home, as he had plenty of money, and was simply travelling for pleasure. He offered his photograph, and amused his hearers by asking if they would like it in evening dress or ordinary "costoom." The photograph was one which had been taken at Johannesberg by G. F. Gosh.

Another point with regard to the man was, that he wanted to buy everything that he took a fancy to. The captain of the vessel had a young and tame South African buck, and "Leavy" took a violent fancy to it, so pestering the captain with offers of large sums for it that at last the captain said that as he seemed to have taken a great fancy to it he would give it to him.

ANOTHER CEMENTED FLOOR.

It has been discovered that the floor of the cottage which Deeming occupied at Southern Cross, in Western Australia, where he was arrested, has been excavated and filled up with cement in the same manner as in the case of the houses at Rainhill and Windsor. Digging operations will be commenced at once, as it is thought extremely probable, Reuter's correspondent says, that a considerable quantity of gold, which the prisoner is suspected of having pilfered while employed as engineer at Fraser's gold mine, will be found concealed there. The prospect of fresh revelations has still further stimulated the public interest in the case, and a very strong feeling is springing up against the prisoner. Meanwhile the prisoner has to a great extent recovered his health and spirits, and maintains an appearance of the utmost unconcern, continuing to protest that he is perfectly innocent of the crimes laid to his charge.

PROCEEDINGS AT PERTH.

At the Supreme Court, Perth, before the Chief Justice, Mr. Haynes applied for a writ of *habeas corpus* to prevent the removal of the prisoner Swanston to Melbourne, on the ground that the arrest and subsequent proceedings before the magistrate were invalidated by the emendation of a clerical error in the original warrant. The point having been argued at some length, the Chief Justice refused the application. Mr. Haynes is now exerting himself to procure from some other Judge a writ in the sense desired.

Another discovery, which may constitute an important clue, has been made. It seems that Deeming during this voyage had in his possession a gutta percha air mattress, in the centre of which there was a dark stain, which looked like blood. This stain the prisoner, it is said, usually explained away by stating that it had been produced by sea water. The mattress was sold after his arrival, and all attempts to trace it have so far been unsuccessful. A particularly tragic interest attaches to it, as it is supposed that it was upon this mattress that the murders were committed. Every effort is therefore being made to obtain possession of this important piece of evidence.

DRAMATIC INCIDENT.

It has already been announced that when the prisoner was captured he was in the act of reading a newspaper report of the discovery at Windsor, when a constable suddenly entered and, without the least warning, arrested him on the charge of murder. Further details now to hand state that for the moment he was dumbfoundered, but quickly recovered self-possession, and, pointing to the paragraph, asked the constable if that was the crime of which he was accused, adding, "I think I know the party who was murdered. She was a good little thing, and I cannot believe that anyone would hurt her." The policeman himself was totally ignorant of the details of the crime, having merely been instructed in a general way to arrest Deeming on the charge of murder. The latter, however, in the course of conversation after the arrest, acquainted him with many particulars of the crime with which, it was apparent, he was fully conversant. The general belief is that he will ultimately confess to the Windsor murder. He is still ignorant of the discoveries made at Rainhill, and in conversation with one of the officials of the prison the other day, said :—"When a man has lived a good religious life, what is there to be afraid of ? He can only die once !"

"AN APPARITION."

A singular incident is reported in a Liverpool paper. It is said that after all visitors had left Dinham Villa Sergeant Chipchase and some other officers took possession of the building. They carefully locked themselves inside, and proceeded about their business in a very quiet manner. This led to a singular occurrence, and to a very peculiar rumour, which later on found universal currency in the village, to the effect that unaccountable noises and a strange unearthly visitor had been heard of in Lawton road. In fact, the theory got abroad that a ghost had begun to walk at the villa, and that the house was haunted. Sergeant Chipchase it seems, had obtained entrance by a private road, and by skirting along a hawthorn hedge had succeeded in getting into the rear of the premises without having been noticed. Subsequently one or two persons who ventured into the grounds, heard a peculiar grating noise inside, and they were much horrified at the sound. However, it was believed that the windows having been opened caused the orders to bang and creak, and that this accounted for the noise. Having in this way resolved to account for the noise inside, the visitors proceeded round to the back, but what was their alarm—and some of them got into a very nervous and hysterical condition—to hear noises on their stair as of some one lightly walking up and down. The situation became extremely agitating, but one or two of the visitors having stronger nerves than others came to the conclusion that the police or someone else was inside, and they boldly made an effort to solve the mystery by knocking at the door which was so often used by deeming in the course of his excavation. Inside, however, of thundering appeals, no reply was given, and the horror of the situation was intensified by the sudden approach of what appeared to be human figure at one of the windows. A gentleman who saw this figure believed it was that of Sergeant Chipchase, who was endeavouring to see outside without himself being seen ; but most of those present declined to accept this theory of the "apparition," and after talking the matter over in a very excited manner, a hasty retreat was beaten from the grounds.

STORMING THE VILLA.

During (Thursday, 24th ultimo) a rather disorderly scene occurred outside Dinham Villa. A number of privileged visitors having obtained entrance by showing their cards, the no-card tolling operatives and tradesmen regarded this as somewhat in the nature of a slight. They finally resolved to go on French leave to the place. In single file they mounted the wall, while the policeman was at the rear of the premises. Gathering courage by the success of their exploit, a whole batch, principally of women, scaled the battlements, those below lifting the others up, while those who got on to the top dragged and pulled up others after them. In this way at two points the wall was stormed, and the constable on duty now got somewhat alarmed at the rush of the attacking force. While trying to stop the people who were making headway up one walk the crowd eluded him on the other and got behind the villa, but their anxiety to see something of the tragic scenes was not very successful, for the windows of the kitchen and scullery were carefully and strongly boarded up, and it was quite impossible to have a glimpse of anything except the outside of the house. The overpowered policeman ultimately decided to abandon all vigorous opposition to the sudden outbreak, and gently piloted the crowd about the grounds, ultimately succeeding in coaxing them all outside.

THE EXPULSION OF MR. HASTINGS.

IN the House of Commons on the 18th ultimo, the Speaker read a letter which he had received from Mr. G. W. Hastings, who stated that although he had undoubtedly disposed of trust property he did so without any intention of appropriating the money to his own use, or of wilfully defrauding any person ; and he asked the House to take into consideration the circumstances that during the present Parliament he had devoted much time and labour to presiding over the Police and Sanitary Regulations Committee. Mr. Sexton submitted that the order of the day—namely, "Mr. Hastings—Motion for his Expulsion"—was a violation of the unbroken practice of the House, and contended that until the terms of the motion were placed on the notice-paper no action could be taken. Mr. Balfour reminded the House that on a previous day he had given full notice of the terms of his motion. The Speaker pointed out that in some instances expulsion had taken place without notice, adding that the intimation on the notice-paper related to a question of privilege, and was placed before the orders of the day. Mr. Balfour did not think the letter just read from the chair ought to modify the course which had always been taken in cases of this kind, and he therefore moved that Mr. Hastings should be expelled the House. Mr. Gladstone was of opinion that they had no option except to resort to this severe measure, although the fact that Mr. Hastings had rendered special service to the House undoubtedly enhanced their pain and regret at being compelled to take this course. Mr. Sexton moved to amend the motion by inserting a statement that Mr. Hastings had been convicted on his own confession of fraudulently converting to his own use property of which he was possessed as a trustee. Sir H. James said the record of Mr. Hastings's conviction had been already entered on the journals of the House. The amendment was then negatived, and the motion for expulsion agreed to.

THE French Budget for 1892-93 was introduced in the Chamber on March 21. The receipts are estimated at 3,348,158,622fr, and the expenses at 3,347,691,448fr., leaving a surplus of 467,134fr.

THE proposal to replace the present Government agents among the Indian tribes of Western America by military officers has now been endorsed by the House of Representatives at Washington.

THE AGRA BANK.

THE annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Agra Bank (Limited) was held, on the 21st March, at the City Terminus Hotel, Mr. C. J. Lindsay Nicholson presiding. The chairman asked them to dismiss from their minds the unfortunate event that occurred in Bombay last April, and to appreciate the fact that the board, at the end of an eventful and, he thought, an exceptional year, had been able to earn gross profits of about £263,000, to pay a dividend of 5 per cent. after providing for bad and doubtful debts, and to carry forward £7,250. They had had a dragging and wretchedly low exchange for the greater part of the year, which had made Manchester business unprofitable ; they had had produce coming to this country with bad, and, in many instances, unfavourable results, and in India, there had been an abnormal state of the money market. The banks had been overwhelmed with money, the Presidency banks in the last half-year of 1891 having their rates at about 2½ per cent. ; and in common with other Indian banks, their own bank had been unable to realize more than 1 or 1½ per cent. on their advances. He did not intend to occupy their time by discussing the question of silver and exchange. After referring to the balance-sheet, he alluded with satisfaction to the reiterated opinion expressed by the Governor of the Bank of England that he did not expect any loss to fall upon the Baring guarantors. He would now refer to what was the serious part of their business that day—namely, the disaster in Bombay. He would desire, while speaking as freely and candidly as possible to them, to beg them to bear in mind that the matter of the failure was still *sub judice*—still before the Courts in Bombay, and it was in the interests of this bank and others, not to commit themselves too frankly as to all the circumstances of the case. The firm of B. and A. Hormarjee, for many years, had enjoyed the confidence of, he might say, all the banks in Bombay. The transactions of the firm were large, and the firm were reported to be wealthy. The business of their bank with the firm had been spread over very many years, and up to the date of the failure had been regular and satisfactory. The drafts of the firm were chiefly demand bills, and on houses of undoubted eminence in this City. The manager of the Agra Bank in Bombay at the time was an old servant of the Bank, well esteemed, and of considerable experience. He was bound to add, however, that some time prior to the failure, the directors, scrutinizing the engagements generally, as was their daily custom, had concluded that the sums involved were exceeding proper limits, and were to their minds not sufficiently remunerative. They had wired to their agents to cease such advances where engagements permitted it. Unfortunately, before their agents could act on

IN DEFENCE OF THE POPPY.

At a meeting of the Indian Section of the Society of Arts, yesterday (March 24), Sir John Strachey presiding, a paper on "The Opium Question" was read by Mr. G. H. M. Batten, formerly of the Bengal Civil Service, and at one time private secretary to the late Lord Lytton in India. The hall was crowded by an enthusiastic audience, many of those present evincing, from time to time, deep interest in the views of the lecturer. Among those present were, Sir T. Wade, Sir L. Griffin, Sir P. Cunliffe-Owen, Sir R. Alcock, and Mr. S. Smith, M.P.

Mr. Batten stated at the outset that he had prepared his paper with the view of assisting to clear away the widespread ignorance that prevailed on the subject. Apart from moral considerations, the question, so far as India is concerned, was generally discussed as if it only affected the public resources of the Indian Administration, but it was much more far-reaching. Opium was in many parts of India and China a necessity of life; and he believed the excessive use of alcohol was far more destructive to the human frame than that of opium. If the people of India were deprived of opium the consumers of it would have recourse to alcohol or to hemp, which grew wild in many parts of the country, and the effects of which were, when taken in excess, maddening. Practically the Government enjoys a monopoly of the cultivation and manufacture of opium, and any diminution in the supply of Indian opium to China acted as an incentive to the extension of poppy cultivation in China and elsewhere. The Government of India, while having no desire to stimulate the consumption of opium in China, was bound to recognise the demand that existed, and to shape its measures so as not to lose the natural advantages possessed by India in the ability to produce opium of superior quality. Accordingly the Government has regulated the extent of cultivation and the supply in the market. The cultivation is exceedingly popular in India, and licences are eagerly sought. The total annual value of the poppy crops is estimated at £13,000,000, and the demand for the sacrifice of that amount was made, not by the peoples of India or China, but by an irresponsible party of philanthropists at home. Mr. Batten proceeded to examine the reasons urged for the suppression of the opium trade, and dealt at some length with the alleged pernicious effects of the drug, and the charge that the demand for it in China had been created and stimulated by British influence. He showed that the use of opium in China was of ancient origin, and that the extension of the trade was only a part, and not an undue part, of the general extension of foreign trade. Indian opium was now imported into China with the full consent of the Chinese Government, who could at any time terminate the arrangement at twelve months' notice, and it was certain that Great Britain would not fire a gun to force Indian opium on the Chinese. As to the effects of using opium, the lecturer quoted De Quincey as an example, not as usually cited of the deleterious effects of the drug, but of its beneficial results. Mr. Batten went on to describe opium-smoking in India, and criticised the proposal of the Anti-Opium Society for its suppression. In conclusion, he said, that, even if one of the most valuable products of India were destroyed, additional taxation levied to supply lost revenue, large numbers of the Indian peoples deprived of a useful prophylactic against disease, and discontent created among our fellow-subjects and loyal allies in the Indian Empire—even then it would be impossible to check the use of opium in China, of the ever-increasing culture of the poppy in that country. (Applause.)

A long discussion ensued on the initiation of Mr. S. Smith, M.P., who complained that the paper was entirely one-sided. He maintained that the use of opium in China had been developed and encouraged by English influence, but admitted that it would be impossible to stop the Indian traffic suddenly, and looked rather to its gradual extinction. Sir T. Wade, in a lengthy address, referred to the bearing of the question on the wars with China, and observed that it would be only by the "evangelisation of the individual" that the abuse of opium would be checked. Mr. Lay, Sir Lepel Griffin, Mr. Alexander, and others continued the discussion, which was unduly prolonged.

A number of members of Parliament assembled in one of the committee rooms of the House of Commons, on March 21, under the presidency of Sir J. Pease, to hear an address from Cheok Hong Cheong, in favour of the prohibition of the opium traffic. The Chinese gentleman spoke of the degrading effects of opium upon those who used it, and urged that China offered a splendid field for legitimate commerce, it possessing a coal-field, 419,000 square miles in area, or twenty-one times the aggregate of the European coal-fields; while side by side with it were to be found iron ore and ironstone. Dr. Farquharson raised the question as to the physical effects of the use of opium, and asked if there was any evidence that it shortened life. But the Chinese gentleman said that, not being a medical man, he could not go into that branch of the question, though he knew it could not be given up without painful agony and suffering. Dr. Farquharson said that the same might be said of tobacco, for many found it very painful to give that up.

A LUCKNOW HERO.

The following letter appears in the *Daily Chronicle* of March 24:—Sir,—The interesting research into the present whereabouts of and former services of the heroes decorated with the Victoria Cross has resulted in the discovery of the only holder of that medal who is ending his days in the workhouse. Drummer Thomas Flinn, late 64th Regiment, is the only member of that regiment who has received the medal "For Valour," and wears also the medals for "Persia" and "India." He served in Persia, and afterwards during the Mutiny, being present, among other stirring events at Cawnpore and Lucknow under Outram and Havelock. At the latter he was one of his regiment commanded by Major Stirling, and nobly led by Lieut. H. Havelock, A.D.C., when, on November 28, 1857, they charged the rebel guns. Infantry charging guns was, perhaps, unheard of, but such men, so led, could do anything. Flinn, wounded in the charge, engaged two artillerymen at a gun, killed them, and took the gun. Lieut. Havelock (now Sir H. Havelock-Allan) and Flinn both received the Victoria Cross. Flinn is now and has been for some years, in Athlone Workhouse—old, ill, and with but few years to look forward to. General Havelock, in his address to the army, said, "Soldiers, your labours, your privations, your sufferings, and your valour will never be forgotten by a grateful country;" yet Flinn, one of the bravest where all were courageous, has been forgotten (even his £10 a year is confiscated by the guardians), and presents a notable object lesson in national ingratitude. Surely some one, including the regiment he so distinguished, will do something for him, before—all too soon—the last sad words are told that one of Britain's "bravest brave" has again been consigned to the grave of "a pauper whom nobody owns." Little would save him from this sad fate, and the Press may do what a cold officialism denies.—I am, Sir, yours very truly,

ARTHUR HANCOCK,
Late Royal Military School, Canada.
48, Poole's Park, London, N., March 21.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

RELIEF WORKS IN INDIA.

In the House of Commons on the 18th ult., Mr. Summers asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether any, and, if so, which of the relief works that had recently been undertaken in India in presence of famine were directed to provide for the storage of water, or otherwise to alleviate the effects of drought? Mr. Curzon: The Government has received no detailed list of the particular relief works being carried out in different parts of India. Under the Famine Code a programme of works is drawn up for every district and annually revised; and these programmes would include all such tank and irrigation works as could be undertaken with advantage to the district. In the Madras Presidency Lord Wenlock has, from the first commencement of scarcity, laid immense stress upon the deeping of old and construction of new wells, to which the energies of his Government have been consistently directed. As early as September, 1891, he reported that 2,800 new wells either had been made or were in course of construction; and these figures have since been greatly increased. Some difficulty is, however, experienced in the rapid extension of wells, owing to the preference of natives seeking employment on relief works for other forms of labour, even on a lower scale of wages, and, in some cases to the more highly-trained labour that is required.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

On Thursday, March 24, in answer to Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Curzon said: No new legislation is proposed in this year's Indian Budget, which therefore cannot, under the provisions of the Indian Councils Act of 1861, be discussed in the Legislative Council. During the thirty years of the existence of the Council as at present constituted the Budget has been discussed in sixteen years, and has not been discussed in fourteen.

Owing to the failure of the charges of *lese majeste* brought against certain German journals for criticising a recent speech of the Emperor, the Minister of Justice has instructed the Public Prosecutor to take no proceedings against newspapers without his sanction.

ALARMING SITUATION IN EASTERN AFRICA.

A telegram from Mozambique, dated March 19, says:—"Very disquieting news has arrived from Quilimane, the Portuguese settlement in the Zambesi delta, about 345 miles to the south of this place. A great body of negroes, whose number is estimated at 6,000, has assembled on the banks of the river, and threatens to attack Quilimane. All the inhabitants (who, white and black, number about 4,000) have been armed by the Portuguese authorities, and are daily expecting to be attacked. The Governor-General of Eastern Africa, Captain Lopez d'Andrade, is at present at Quilimane, and is conducting the necessary operations for the defence of the town. By his orders the gunboat, Liberal, now at Mozambique, will sail hence to-morrow for Quilimane with a force of one hundred Portuguese soldiers."

A further telegram, dated March 21, says:—"The latest news from Quilimane states that the situation there remains unchanged. Great excitement prevails, and the inhabitants, who have been armed by the Portuguese authorities, completely control their own. The Portuguese gunboat, Liberal, has left for Quilimane with troops. Her Majesty's cruiser, Mohawk, leaves this evening."

The correspondent telegraphed, on March 19:—"Senhor Ennes, the Portuguese Commissioner for the delimitation of the frontier in Mozambique, has, it is understood, concluded arrangements with the British Government relating to the navigation of the Zambesi. He has left London on his return to Lisbon, and, on his arrival, will submit the terms of the Portuguese Government, after which, Senhor Ennes will leave for East Africa. The general meeting of the Mozambique Company was held to-day, when important business was transacted. Mr. Moreing, who had come expressly from London, was present. It was announced that all the differences between the English and French subscriptions had been arranged. English capital had been reinvested in the company to a large extent, and the London committee, who remained directors, were elected to represent the Mozambique Company on the board of the Pangwe Railway Company. It was decided that the Governor, Colonel Machado, should leave as early as possible for East Africa, accompanied by English and Portuguese secretaries. The laws and regulations of the company are to be submitted at once for the approval of the Government."

FRANCE AND THE DEFENCES OF MALTA.

Edward Holden, described as late Quarter-master-Sergeant in the Royal Engineers, was charged at Manchester, on March 18, under the Official Secrets Act, 1889, with having divulged certain Government secrets. Mr. Edgar prosecuted on behalf on the Treasury. It appeared from his opening statement that in 1872, Holden was in the borough surveyor's office at Oldham, and afterwards enlisted in the Royal Engineers. He was stationed at Gibraltar till January 12, 1881, when he returned to England. On July 8, 1882, he was promoted to be Quarter-master-Sergeant, a position he occupied till he left the service. In August, 1885, he embarked for Malta, but applied for his discharge about three years later, and returned home. As he had not completed the full period of his service, he was not entitled to a pension, and since that time, as was proved by his own handwriting, he had been in pressing pecuniary difficulties. When the prisoner was at Malta he was in charge of the drawing office, where the whole of the plans were prepared in connection with the defence of Malta, and no person could get at those plans without his permission. On October 8, 1891, it was found that the prisoner was receiving communications from a person in France, whose name appeared to be Poinet, and various letters were read referring to sums, amounting to £100, which were to be paid for tracing of the position of guns, &c. On January 20, the prisoner wrote to Lance-Corporal M'Cartney, who was stationed at Gibraltar, the following letter:—"Dear M'Cartney,—I want you to do me a little favour, only it must be strictly confidential. I want certain information according to the enclosed form, and feel sure you can get it by writing to one of the draughtsmen at Malta, whom you know and can trust. Simply forward the papers and ask him to fill in the levels of forts and batteries opposite each; they can all be got from record plans. There is not the slightest danger, only, of course, it must be done on the quiet. I shall pay you and the individual who gets the information, for your trouble. Write me by return if you will do this, and also let me know what has been done in connection with the ground I surveyed at Thirma, just off the main road, also Spinola Hospital site and Della Grazia; also if you know what guns, 6in. or 10in., have been mounted, and whether they are batteries or forts, and what their names are. P. S.—Descriptions under heading 'Fort' or 'Battery' agree with small lithograph plans in the drawing-office, and will easily be identified." Mr. Edgar concluded by saying that information of every fort, battary and every gun had, he suggested, been given to France, and the latter now had in their possession the most ample particulars in regard to the armaments of the whole of the forts and batteries at Malta. The prisoner was committed for trial.

GEOLOGICAL EXPEDITION TO THE HIMALAYAS.

Towards the latter part of last year, Professor Griesbach forwarded to Vienna many fossils of the mesozoic age, which he had collected during his geological explorations in the Central Himalayas on behalf of the Government of India. These fossils were examined by a specialist here in Alpine palæontology, and found to correspond in a remarkable way with the Alpine strata of the same distant age. Such a fact has so interested the authorities of the Royal Imperial Academy of Science, Vienna, that they have with the co-operation of the Government of India, determined to send out an exploring party to the Central Himalayas to compare their geological features with those of the Eastern Alps. Dr. Carl Diener, Lecturer in Geology to the University of Vienna, has been chosen leader of the party. Though quite a young man, Dr. Diener has had a good reputation here as a daring mountain climber, being the president of the Vienna Alpine Club, composed of 800 members. He visits yearly the Matterhorn, Weisshorn, and the most difficult dolomite peaks. He has journeyed through the Arabian Desert, climbed Mount Lebanon, and crossed over the Rocky Mountains. His work on the geological structure of the Western Alps has become a standard one in Austria. Dr. Diener, taking with him two trusty Tyrol guides, was to leave Vienna yesterday for Brindisi, to meet the P. and O. boat. The part of the Himalayas to be explored is called Kumaon, in the North-West Provinces. Naini-tal is the nearest town, Lucknow being some distance away. The expedition will last for six months.

An old letter, or rather an old postcard, of Mr. Gladstone on the subject of the relative merits of English translations of Homer, has turned up. It is dated Hawarden, 20th August, 1878, and is addressed to a young law student at Glasgow, of which University Mr. Gladstone was Lord Rector. Mr. Gladstone's correspondent had ventured to ask for information on this subject, and the reply is: "Dear Sir,—On the different translations of Homer you will find Vol. viii. of Professor Wilson's works very interesting. None approach perfection. Pope's is a great poem. Chapman is faithful and archaic in spirit. Lord Derby, easy and readable, not carefully accurate. Wright may be recommended. Worsley's 'Iliad' not so good as his 'Odyssey.' Maginn very good, but *bits* only.—Your faithful servant, W. E. Gladstone." It will be observed that nothing is said of Cowper's translation, which was certainly more Homeric than Pope's, and which in its day "numbered good intellects."

Lord Dufferin's friends are wondering how in this new post his Excellency will resign himself to doing without his favourite sport of yachting, a privation which the distance of Paris from the nearest seaport will impose. Yachting, writes a home paper, in a small way, is Lord Dufferin's *grande passion*, and whilst Ambassador to Rome he never missed an opportunity of getting away to the sea—by preference to Naples—to indulge in his favourite sport. His lordship owns a boat constructed on a model of his own invention which dispenses to a great extent with manual labour. A system of levers—resembling those used by railway pointsmen—was arranged in the cabin, and with these levers a single man—usually his Excellency himself—could execute all the manœuvring of the sails and rigging, which otherwise require the attendance of a crew of sailors. Lord Dufferin is very proud of his invention, but such guests as have taken trips on his yacht have always been more or less nervous as to possible results. For as the French say, "Un accident est si vite arrive."

THE QUEEN'S JOURNEY TO HYERES.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Henry of Battenberg, and attended by a numerous suite, which included the Dowager Lady Churchill, the Hon. Harriet Phipps, Sir Henry Ponsonby, Sir Fleetwood Edwards, and Dr. Reid, left Windsor at 10 o'clock on Saturday morning, 19th ult., for Portsmouth *en route* for Cherbourg and Hyeres. The special train arrived at the Landport terminus shortly before noon, and, entering the dockyard by the unicorn gate, steamed slowly through the extension works to the north railway jetty, alongside of which the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert, under the command of Captain Fullerton, A.-D.-C., was moored, with steam up. The embarcation was conducted with the utmost privacy and did not occupy more than half an hour. The regulation ordering the harbour squadron to dress with masthead and rainbow flags on the approach of her Majesty was suspended, the usual parade of band and marines on the flagship was dispensed with, and, at the express desire of the Queen, the Earl of Clanwilliam, Commandor-in-Chief, and Major-General Geary, in temporary command of the garrison, were exempted from the duty of receiving the Royal party on their arrival. The train drew up at an impromptu platform draped with red, white, and blue bunting, and upon her Majesty leaving the saloon carriage she proceeded along a covered way on board the Royal yacht which immediately upon the Queen stepping across the brow, hoisted the Royal Standard at the main. Soon after the Queen embarked a carriage drove up containing the Princess Victoria Patrica, youngest daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, who is recovering from an attack of bronchitis and pneumonia, and who accompanies her Majesty to Hyeres for the benefit of her health. As soon as the baggage had been placed on board, the Victoria and Albert drew away from the jetty and steamed out to sea. Owing to their being under repair at the present time, none of the other Royal yachts were able to take part in the escort, which was confined to the Trinity yacht Irene, Captain Salter, the torpedo gunboat Seagull, and the Admiralty yacht Enchantress, Staff Captain Vine. When the flotilla entered the fairway the Irene and the Seagull took up positions on the port and starboard quarters of the Royal yacht, the Enchantress bringing up the rear a long way behind.

On arrival at Cherbourg, in accordance with her Majesty's request, the customary Royal salutes were not rendered. The Queen slept on board the yacht, which was moored in the Military Port during Saturday night. The Queen left by special train on Sunday evening and arrived at Hyeres on Monday night. Strict instructions had been sent to the Prefect of the Department of the Var and to the Mayor of Hyeres that there was to be no official reception, as her Majesty wished her arrival to take place in the most private possible way.

The municipal authorities of Hyeres showed much public spirit in their preparations for the Queen's visit. They have spent about £1,000 in improving the roads and in decorations. All this may not have been done with the single purpose of honouring her Majesty, for they know full well that this Royal visit is just what is wanted to give Hyeres a lift forward as a winter resort, but at the same time their efforts deserve commendable notice.

The usual precautions have been taken to secure the safety and privacy of her Majesty during her residence at Hyeres.

Upon the Queen's arrival a telegram was awaiting her from President Carnot, who expressed his deep sympathy with the Queen in her bereavements, and trusted that her visit would relieve her sorrow and benefit her health. The Queen replied:—

"On my arrival here this evening I found the sympathetic message which you sent me, and I sincerely thank you for it. I am very pleased to find myself again in this beautiful district of Provence, where I have always been so cordially received and where I am sure to find that repose which is so necessary to me after my cruel bereavements. I was especially touched by the manner in which my feelings in my great sorrow were respected during the 24 hours which I passed at Cherbourg.

"Victoria, R. I."

Sir Henry Ponsonby was requested by the Queen to attend the funeral of the Trafalgar veteran, M. Cartigney, and he accordingly drove down in company with Dr. Reid, but the Queen had not been advised in time and when they arrived at M. Cartigney's house the cortege had already started. Mr. Childers was one of the pall-bearers.

DEATH OF AN INDIAN CIVIL SERVANT.

At his residence in Salcombe there passed away, on the 12th ult., and was laid to his rest (17 ult.) in the quiet cemetery of that little town, one of those men to whose peculiar qualifications for dealing with native races and indomitable energy in overcoming difficulties England owes much of her success in establishing and upholding her vast empire. Mr. James Mackenzie, who was born on 26th March, 1820, received his first appointment as an uncovenanted member of the Bengal Civil Service in December, 1836, and his services no special characteristics until the Mutiny presented of 1857, when he was ordered to proceed as deputy-magistrate and deputy-collector to Gya. In 1860 he was again employed on special duty, being in 1861 selected as collector of Calcutta, and in 1869 appointed as sole collector of Income-tax. These duties he carried on single-handed until at the end of 1871 his health gave way. The opinion of the Government under which he served, as to the merits of this office may be best gathered from an extract from a letter, dated 14th November, 1871, written by the Government of Bengal to the Supreme Government, in which the following passage occurs:—"The thanks of the Government have on more than one occasion been specially conveyed to Mr. Mackenzie for the very able manner in which he has administered the different departments in his charge, and it was by his devotion to his work that he lost his health." In 1880 Mr. Mackenzie returned to England for good, where, after residing for some years in Sydenham, he came, for reasons connected with the health of certain members of his family, to Salcombe in August last, where he continued to reside in apparently the enjoyment of good heath for his age until the end of January, when a complete breakup of the system seemed to take place, and he succumbed, after a comparatively short illness, at the age of 72 years.

THE REVISED VERSION.

In a recent article in *The Expository Times*, one of the New Testament Company of Revisers accepted the failure of the Revised Version of the Bible as a fact. But his statements were speedily challenged, and in the current issue of the same magazine an effort to test the question is made. The experience of the headmasters of the great public schools is given, and an invitation is extended for contributions to the discussion from all in a position to judge. As a very fair specimen of the opinions expressed, and of the conclusion which we draw from them, we may quote the head-master of Wellington College: We find the Revised Version of very great use in *teaching* the New Testament, especially in the large part of the school in which Greek is not learnt. A comparison of the two versions fixes a boy's attention on the exact language used in relation to the thought in a way which he can appreciate and remember. This was attempted before in two ways, neither satisfactory. It was the practice in some schools to read (with non-classical boys) a French or German Testament. This was too apt to degenerate into a modern language lesson, and, besides this, the most important points of variation were often not raised at all. Other masters corrected the Authorised Version by translations of their own, or those of good commentaries; but such corrections were apt not to be remembered, or to be remembered wrongly, and to leave on the boy's mind only a general and vague impression that the true sense of the writer was always something different from that which he found in his Bible. Though not so essential to those who can read the Greek, it is useful also to them as emphasising definite points of question. I have spoken only of teaching. For public reading I hope we may some day have a third version—the Authorised Version corrected from the Revised Version in places where the correction is absolutely necessary to the sense."

News reached Rome on March 20 that Captain Bettini, with an escort of natives, was returning from an expedition in the interior to the Italian settlement of Massowah, Abyssinia, when he was attacked and killed. The Italians at the fort, thereupon, dispersed the natives.

According to the *World*, the Queen intends placing very severe restrictions on the number and condition of persons to be presented at the two Drawing Rooms which will be held in May. Presentations must, as a rule, be made by near relatives; one presentation only will be allowed in a family, the cards issued by the Lord Chamberlain will be as few as possible, and every application will be closely scrutinised. Foreigners and debutantes from the colonies will have a preference in case the total number of applications exceeds that which will be sanctioned for each Drawing Room.

CRIMEAN AND INDIAN VETERANS.

Mr. Stanhope, it will be remembered, has recently announced that he has now made arrangements for admitting men of ten years' service to the benefits of the scheme for granting special pensions to a limited number of soldiers who served in campaigns before 1860. Writing on this subject, Mr. R. Pedley, of Wortley, Leeds, President of the Crimean and Indian Mutiny Veterans' Association, says:—"We have now the satisfaction of knowing that the principal we have for over two years been advocating is now acknowledged, and the justice of our claim (that every veteran soldier who fought in those wars, and was discharged at the end of the first period of his limited service with a good conduct certificate, should receive some consideration for the terrible privations and sufferings he endured) is now admitted. The ten years' limit will practically meet the case of every man who fought at that time. The Financial Secretary to the War Office says, however, that if every soldier were granted a pension, the cost to the State would be enormous, and that it would represent a capital sum of £1,160,000. I do not know how he makes his calculation, but mine is a very different one. I am, perhaps, in a much better position than he is of knowing the number of veterans still surviving, and I say that the number cannot possibly reach 4,000. The £112,362, being the surplus of assets over liabilities of the Patriotic Fund, and the £104,000, now lying in the hands of the Chelsea Hospital Commissioners would, if invested at 4 per cent., practically meet the case; for it must be remembered that 1,000 of the men have already small pensions from 4d. to 10d. per day, and would only require them making up to 1s. But what do the Lord Commissioners of the Patriotic Fund propose to do with this £112,362? 'In view of the fact,' says the report, that there is now a surplus of assets over liabilities of £112,362, we have decided to restore to full rate of pension allowance those women on the remarried list who are now widows (for the second time, but whose second husbands were not soldiers), and those who may hereafter again become widows. The widows of the men who fell in the action of the Crimean war were allowed a pension of 7s. per week so long as they remained the widows of the men who thus fell. On remarrying the allowance was reduced to half pay; and although I have a great sympathy for these widows, I consider the proposed action very unjust while many of the men themselves are totally unprovided for, and are starving or dying in our workhouses. I have had four new cases of men who have had to go into workhouses brought under my notice this week. The nation will, I am sure, not only be surprised but indignant that the funds should be thus administered, while at the same time the War Office is continually trying to convince the public that they have no funds. The Secretary of State is again using the tactics of last session, 'considering' and 'promising.' In the meanwhile the men are starving and receiving paupers' graves, while a surplus of over £216,000 might at once be used to give them relief. Petitions should be still sent up, copies of which I shall have much pleasure in supplying to any person willing to forward this movement.

"PERISH INDIA."

M. Karl Blind writes to the *Times*:—Allow me to state the correct version of Professor Freeman's famous exclamation. It is contained in the official "Report of Proceedings of the National Conference at St. James's Hall, published by direction of the Committee." It runs thus;—"But we are told that the interests of England demand that we should withstand the advance of Russia. We are told that our dominion in India will be imperilled, that the civilised world will fall into atoms, if a Russian ship should be seen in the Mediterranean. I answer, "If it be so, duty must come first, and interest second. (Cheers.) Perish the interests of England, perish our dominion in India, rather than that we should strike one blow or speak one word on behalf of the wrong against the right!" (Cheers.) This will account for the short popular version. Russian merchantmen had then, as they have now, free egress from, and access to the Black Sea and the Mediterranean. The only question was whether Constantinople should be placed at the mercy of the Czar's war-fleet. Professor Freeman was in favour of the "advance of Russia." That advance he identified with "the right;" and, rather than that England should strike one blow or speak one word against it, he said,:—"Perish the interests of England, perish our dominion in India." If language has still any meaning, no other interpretation is, unfortunately, possible.

LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

An extraordinary general meeting was held on March 18th at the City Terminus Hotel, Mr. J. R. Boyson presiding, to consider resolutions altering cause 1 of the 31st Article of Association and substituting therefore a clause empowering the directors to issue debentures charged upon the uncalled capital of the company to the extent of £700,000. The other objects of the meeting were to alter cause 65 of the Articles of Association (relating to the circumstances in which the office of a director should be vacated) and to pass a resolution increasing the number of the directors from five to six. The chairman stated that it was necessary that the resolutions should be passed in order to enable the directors to carry out the arrangement which had been entered into with Messrs. James Finlay and Co., for managing during the next five years the bank's tea estates in India. The arrangement would obviate the necessity of making a call for, at all events, this period. The object of the second resolution was to enable Mr. P. R. Buchanon and Mr. Robert Williamson, who was a partner in the firm of Messrs. Finlay and Co., to join the board. On the motion of the chairman, seconded by Mr. R. P. Harrison, the resolutions were passed.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS CADETSHIPS.

Some discussion has been going on in a contemporary as to the non-publication of the names of successful competitors at the recent Sandhurst examination for Indian Staff Corps cadetships. We subjoin the list:—

QUEEN'S CADETS (2).

L. H. Rix Ames.	F. C. Nicholas.

QUEEN'S INDIA CADETS (9).

E. Buckle.	W. G. P. Murray.
R. Hawkes.	E. de Priestley.
S. F. B. D. Hay.	H. B St. John.
A. Hewlett.	W. A. Light.
A. K. Heyland.	

HONORARY QUEEN'S CADETS (3).

G. M. Wylie.	J. E. Blois-Johnson.
	C. R. S. Elliot.

ORDINARY CANDIDATES.

E. M. Taylor.	E. B. Peacock.
S. M. Rice.	A. V. W. Hope.
A. R. S. Methven.	J. B. Bowring.
A. Campbell.	R. W. E. Knollys.
R. W. S. Elliott.	C. N. Perrin.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, MARCH 25.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr. W. L. Benett, B.C.S.	Lt. W. G. Hatherel, I.S.C.
Mr. J. Wilson, B.	Lt. G. W. C. Knatchbull, I.S.C.
Mr. C. Lawder, M.	Lt. E. J. R. Chitty, I.S.C.
Mr. R. C. Volkers, Bo.	Lt. G. W. Mills, I.S.C.
Mr. J. Penfold, B.	Lt. E. W. Thompson, I.S.P.
Col. N. F. Parker, B. Inf.	Lt. H. W. Campbell, I.S.C.
Lt.-Col. W. O. Thompson, I.S.C.	Lt. F. A. Wilson, R.E.
Cap. G. C. P. Onslow, R.E.	Sur.-Lt.-Col. T. C. H. Spencer.
Cap. H. L. Ramsay, I.S.C.	Surg.-Maj. C. G. W. Lowdell.
Lt. W. J. Windsor, I.S.C.	Surg.-Capt. C. F. Fearnside.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr. C. A. Sherring, B.C.S., 5 mos.	Maj. R. E. D. Reilly, B.S.C., 6 mos.
Mr. E. M. Sage. B., 6 mos.	Capt. H. A. Browning, I.S.C., 6 mos.
Mr. J. H. Brooke, B., 6 mos.	Capt. C. E. Poynder, M.S.C., till 5-6-92.
Mr. D. M. Scobie, B., 3 mos.	Capt. D. W. Purdon, M.S.C., till, 5-11-92.
Mr. R. H. L. Lushington, M., 3 mos.	Lt. R. C. Bell, Bo.S.C., 6 mos.
Mr. L. F. T. Power, M.C.S., 6 mos.	Lt. J. F. Whyte, B.S.C. 4 mos.
Mr. M. H. Scott, Bo. C.S., 12 mos.	Lt. Lord D. Compton, A.D.C. to Governor of Madras, 6 mos.
Mr. A. C. Trevor, Bo. C.S., 6 mos.	Lt. E. J. E. Swayne, B.S.C., 2 weeks.
Col. E. P. Mainwaring, B.S.C., 6 mos.	

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr. A. Davidson, Bo.	Sec. Lt. T. S. Tancred, B.S.C.
Col. T. Shephard, B.S.C.	
Lt. A. J. N. Harward, B.S.C.	Surg. C. W. E. Foster, B.

"THE WORLD'S" INDIAN NOTES.

Things are undoubtedly coming to a head in Burmah, and everything points to the necessity of some vigorous reorganisation of the management of that valuable, though undeveloped, section of our Indian Empire. The recent outbreak on the Chinese frontier is but one sign added to many that have gone before of the need of a definitely fixed frontier between English and Chinese territory. And this only leads on to the advisability of making Burmah into a separate Presidency. Its progress of late has been most encouraging. It would be still more so if the country were welded into a homogeneous whole under the rule of a strong central government, instead of being parcelled out between all sorts of functionaries, from the Chief Commissioner to the deputies of the various divisions of India proper. Lord Roberts's suggestion that the military organisation ought to be transferred to the central government should be extended to the political organisation as well, and Burmah should be made as much its own master as Bengal, Bombay, or Madras.

The extension of Lord Roberts's period of command of the Indian Army until March 31st, 1893, leaves the question of his successor open for consideration at a future period. As yet no decision has been arrived at on the subject. The choice will rest ultimately between three well-known officers—Generals Henry Brackenbury, Sir Evelyn Wood, and Sir George Greaves; but it is scarcely likely that any selection will be made at present, in view of a General Election which might bring other Ministers into office, who would naturally wish to settle so important a matter for themselves.

It has been suggested that Lord Roberts's extension of appointment is due to a desire in high places that the Duke of Connaught should be the coming man. There is no foundation whatever for such statements, as it is well known that in the highest quarters there would be strong opposition to his Royal Highness's nomination for the command, and is no secret that he himself would only accept it if it were pressed upon him as a duty.

Major-General C. E. Nairne, the present Inspector-General of Artillery in India, will vacate that position at the end of this month on being selected for a divisional command. His successor will be Colonel H. C. Lewes. Major-General Tillard was mentioned, but he recently came home in consequence of ill-health, and his condition is not such as to justify his returning to India at present.

Not only Captain Aylmer, but Lieutenants Boisragon and Badcock also, have been recommended by the Commander-in-Chief in India to the notice of the Queen-Empress as worthy the decoration of the Victoria Cross in recognition of their gallantry during the attack and capture of the Fort of Nilt in December last. From all accounts these three officers behaved most gallantly, and the affair was such a plucky one throughout, and brought so much credit on British arms, that every endeavour will doubtless be made to meet the wishes of the Indian authorities.

Brigadier-General Sir Henry Collett leaves England early next month for India, not to take up the Quartermaster-Generalship at Army Head-quarters, but to resume his brigade command. It is quite true that Sir Henry was offered the Quartermaster-Generalship; but he refused it, as he prefers to continue in the discharge of the more active duties of command.

Lieutenant-Colonel More-Molyneux is succeeded as Military Attaché at St. Petersburg by Colonel M. G. Gerard, C.B., an Indian cavalry officer of considerable distinction and a Russian scholar of exceptional repute. He was originally in the Royal Artillery, but after a few years joined the Indian Service. He has been for some time employed as second-in-command of the 2nd Central India Horse, and wears the medals and decorations for the Abyssinian Expedition, the Afghan War, and the Egyptian Campaign of 1882. Among his other qualities, Colonel Gerard is a man endowed with admirable tact, a qualification which is very essential for the proper discharge of such delicate duties.

The death of General Sir William Russell, chronicled on Saturday last, will recall to old soldiers of the 7th Hussars many a stirring scene of the 1857 Indian Mutiny. Sir William (who had previously smelt powder in the Crimea) greatly distinguished himself in commanding the Cavalry Brigade under Sir Hugh Rose, afterwards Lord Strathnairn. On more than one occasion he was in the saddle for twenty-four hours at a stretch—first, in action by daylight, and then through the night in hot pursuit, breaking up the flying mutineers before they had time to rally. His charge at the "Raptee" river, in which he was wounded, earned him his C.B., and he was looked upon in those days as the best cavalry officer in Europe. After the Mutiny he went into Parliament, sitting first for Dover, and later on for Norwich, in the Liberal interest. He retired from active politics in 1874.

THE *LONDON GAZETTE*.

War Office, Pall Mall, March 22.

4th Dragoon Guards—Capt R Le M Willoughby to be Maj, vice P K Doyne, promoted.

5th Dragoon Guards—Sec-Lieut E L Colquhoun to be Lieut, to complete establishment.

6th Dragoon Guards—Sec-Lieut G Armitage resigns his commission.

6th Dragoons—Lieut W S Sharpe resigns his commission.

10th Hussars—Capt the Hon A Lawley resigns his commission; Lieut C Barclay to be Adjt, vice Capt the Hon A Lawley.

17th Lancers—Lieut the Hon H. A. Lawrence, Adjt, to be Capt to complete establishment.

19th Hussars—Lieut H. R. Grafton resigns his commission.

Royal Artillery.

Maj E H Elliot retires on retired Pay.

To be Majors—Capt C M T Western, vice M J Barlow, deceased; Capt J W Dunlop, vice P H Hammond, promoted Lieut-Col on half-pay; Capt and Brevet Maj G F A Norton, vice R A Montgomery, promoted Lieut-Col on half-pay; Capt T H E Acton, vice H S Murray-Graham, promoted Lieut-Col on half-pay; Capt R L Haines, vice E H Elliot. The undermentioned officers are seconded:—Capt L C Gordon, for service in the Indian Ordnance Department; Capt A L Tisdall, for service as an Adjt of Volunteers.

To be Captains—Lieut D F H Logan, on the Second List; Lieut H M Ferrar, vice L C Gordon; Lieut C F Lendy, on the Seconded List; Lieut C N Lyall vice A L Tisdall; Lieut F A Randolph, on the Seconded List; Lieut C W Tyler, vice C M T Western; Lieut M W S Pasley, on the Seconded List; Lieut A. R. Knox, vice Brevet-Maj G. F. A. Norton; Lieut P E Gray, vice T. H. E. Acton; Lieut J E W Headlam, vice R. L. Haines.

The undermentioned Gent Cadets from the Royal Military Academy to be Sec Lieuts:—J H W Johnstone, in succession to Lieut H M Ferrar; W J Western, in succession to Lieut C N Lyall; R N Lockhart, in succession to Lieut C. W. Tyler.

Royal Engineers—Lieut.-Col J Farquharson, C B, on completion of five years' service as a regimental Lieut-Col, is placed on half-pay. The undermentioned Sec. Lieuts. to be Lieuts:—W [illegible] Thompson, and G B Macaulay.

Grenadier Guards—Lieut W Mills is placed on temporary half pay on account of ill-health. Lieut G D White is seconded for service on the Staff. Gent Cadet E F O Gascoigne, from the Royal Military College, to be Sec. Lieut, in succession to Lieut W Mills. Gent Cadet W A Blundell-Hollinshead Blundell, from the Royal Military College, to be Sec. Lieut, in succession to Lieut G D White.

Regimental Districts.

Lieut-Col and Col T R Stevenson, C B, on completion of five years' service in command of the 26th (the Cameronians, Scottish Rifles) and 71st (the Highland Light Infantry) Regimental Districts is placed on half-pay.

Dine Battalions.

The Royal Scots (Lothian Regt.)—The undermentioned Sec. Lieuts to be Lieuts, to complete establishment:—J L Carden, Probationer, Indian Staff Corps, and F J Duncan.

The Buffs (East Kent Regt)—The promotion to the rank of Lieut of Sec-Lieut F W B Dyne is ante-dated to January 24, 1892, vice C K Greene, seconded; Sec Lieut J Hasler to be Lieut, vice H C de la M Hill, seconded.

The Royal Warwickshire Regt—Maj E H Corse-Scott to be Lieut-Col, vice Col J Fitzgerald, retired; Capt A W F Jackson to be Maj, vice E H Corse Scott. The undermentioned Lieuts to be Capts:—P G F Browne, in succession to Maj N F A Mansell, Adjt, 4th Bn; G D Armstrong, vice A W F Jackson; R D Whigham, Adjt, to complete establishment. The undermentioned Sec Lieuts to be Lieuts:—J E Martin, vice F G F Browne; W H Norman, Probationer, Indian Staff Corps, vice G D Armstrong.